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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIANS OF WESTERN N. C.

A writer in the North Carolina Presbyterian gives the following interesting account of the Indians who live in the Western part of North Carolina:

James W. Terrell, Esq.. is the agent of the United States Government in its dealings with the Indians. Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., is the agent of the Indians. There are now about 1500 Indians—a slight increase—1000 in Jackson county, and 500 in Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. Of those in Jackson and immediately about Quallah Town I must speak. They have a church called Echota Mission, for which the M. E. Church, through the Holston Conference makes provision. They often have preaching from other denominations. [illegible] preacher uses the English language, and an interpreter—usually Charley Reed—turns it into Cherokee. They have a hymn book and Bible in their own language. Some years ago the plan of a Mission School was started, but proved a failure, for the reason that the chidren went to school, looked at books and heard English for five or six hours, then went home and heard nothing but their native tongue for the rest of the day. Had it been a boarding school, and they have heard exclusively English, it would not have failed. It seems they acquired a rather queer idea of our language, as it was almost impossible to prevent their reading and pronouncing the words backwards. Most of them who learned at all did it only in that way.

They are gradually improving in their habits, and adopting the customs of the whites. They now marry according to our laws, the first marriage on this style having been celebrated last spring;—and I was informed that very often the young men of the tribe may be seen gallanting the females—their ancient and usual custom of walking being single file, tallest first, tapering down to the smallest able to walk. I once met on the Nantihala mountain a string thus drawn out, and for a very polite salutation got nothing but "Ugh" as I supposed, but as I have since learned *Oseon* which is significant to good morning. Another salutation is *Osecenaleh*, or wish you well. In olden times when an Indian died he was carried out into the open air, that his spirit might be free to go wheresoever it pleased. They still retain their superstitious habits enough to open all the windows and doors.

Most of them dress as the whites, even beginning to lay aside the blanket. But one Indian in the whole tribe now retains and carries out in their primitive purity all the old customs, dress, &c.; he looks with somewhat of scorn upon the changes of his brethren. His name is Yonanatta, or Bear at home; and he carries out his name as far as staying at home is concerned, for he is seen no where else, except once a year, when he comes to Quallah Town to receive his share of the fund. This fund I had best explain.—The U. S. Government appropriated a certain amount to carry the Cherokees to Indian Territory. On certain conditions a number of them were allowed to remain, and the money appropriated for their removal was invested. They now receive the annual interest on it. It was so much per head of family, and as the heads of families die off their children usually draw the whole and buy land.

An old woman, emphatically the last of the Catawbas, now lives near Quallah Town. I was told of a boy, part white and part Catawba, who could speak English, Catawba and Cherokee. The last of the great chiefs of the Cherokees was Eonguski or Bear-in-water; the poetry of whose existence was once traced to the pen of one of the great men, whom my good old home has been honored with calling one of her citizens. The oldest Cherokee man now living in Hunesugeh or Winter Grape; he he is 106 years old.

The Cherokee's of this State have correspondence with those in Indian Territory, and several have passed to and from that country. They have a written language, and, as all know who are at all acquainted with them, some books have been printed in their tongue. Their alphabet contains 86 characters, each representing an independent sound; and they have no sound in their language which requires them to close their lips. All their words I ever heard were gutteral and nasal; and the sweet Indian names, which romance delights to speak of, when pronounced by a Cherokee, do not sound very prettily. They do not call themselves Cherokees but Enoneyeh, in trying to say Cherokee they say Chillkee. Their alphabet, I am told is the invention of a Scotch half breed. They are evidently not an intelligent race—once very superstitious, fond of war and the chase. Many of their old traditions, I fear are lost forever.

I could get but two. One of a great giant with an iron finger, who lived at the head of Shooting Creek, in Cherokee county.—He lived on the livers of the tribe; and when an Indian sickened, drooped and died, it was said the giant with the iron finger had stolen his liver. At length a great company had gathered together, went to his cave, and there found him. They shot at him many times without success, when a little bird flew down out of a tree and told one of the Indians to shoot him in the finger and it would kill him. He did so, and it had the effect. Ever after that little bird was held in reverence by them. Another: That a great many years ago there lived on the tops of the highest mountains a race of invisible people, that any Indian by a long life of strict morality and good deeds, would become so pure that he could see that invisible race. Once such an Indian arranged an intermarriage between an Indian and one of the invisible creatures—a contract by which it was agreed all the Cherokees should be made immortal. The meeting was to be half way upon a high mountain, and the Indians were not to speak a word under penalty of annulling the bargain. The Cherokees marched up, a great white cloud began to move down. As it came very near a Cherokee spoke, immediately the cloud vanished—their hopes were at an end. A lady to whom I mentioned this last tradition suggested that "had it been one of white men they would have spoken."

They have their own physicians—mostly using herbs and roots. [illegible] the cure of the children into cold water. [illegible] able to see one of their doctors, I could not get such information of their medicines as I desired. Indians have no beard.

As to pretty Indians, I have seen one and one only. She was a girl apparently 19 years of age, named Chuliou—probably a corruption of Julia. It has no signification, nor was I able to find any such names as "Evening Star, &c." She had a sister named Alehna. Many of the men are finely formed and splendidly muscled. The finest looking Indians are the half-breeds—one parent white. Mixture of blood and association with the whites is considered an honor, but it is a disgrace to marry a mulatto or a negro. Several who have done so have immediately lost caste with their tribe.

BAPTISTS.

Dr. Sprague, in his Annals of the American Baptist Pulpit, gives the following as the date of the planting of the Baptist Church in the several States:

"Rhode Island, 1636; Massachusetts, 1663; New York, 1669; Maine, 1682; South Carolina, 1683; Pennsylvania, 1684; New Jersey, 1688; Delaware, 1703; Connecticut, 1705; Virginia, 1714; North Carolina, 1727; Maryland, 1742; New Hampshire, 1755; Georgia, 1757; Vermont, 1768; Tennessee, 1780; Kentucky, 1781; Ohio, 1790; Illinois, 1796; District of Columbia, 1802; Indiana, 1802; Missouri, 1804; Mississippi, 1807, Alabama, 1810; Louisiana, 1812; Michigan, 1822, Iowa, 1836; Wisconsin, 1837; Texas, 1840; and Florida, 1842."

PROFITS OF HIGH FARMING.

In a lecture, Mr. Alderman Mechi, referring to his Tiptree Hall estate, said:

"For the last six years, my gain as landlord and tenant on my little farm of 170 acres has been nearly £700 (about $3,500, or over $20 per acre) per annum. Even this year, with wheat at 42s. per quarter, I have gained £600, after paying every expense. Of course much of this gain has arisen from steam power, drainage, deep cultivation, and other improvements; but the liquefied manure system has greatly contributed to this result."

DISTRESS AMONG THE LABORING CLASSES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Within the last six weeks, (says the Philadelphia Press,) not less than 15,000 and perhaps 20,000 persons in this city have unexpectedly been discharged from situations where they enjoyed the privilege of earning their bread by the sweat of their brows.—Directly and indirectly, probably not less than 50,000 persons depended upon these exertions of the operatives for subsistence. The small savings which those who have lost their situations had hoarded up will soon be spent, and as the season grows more and more inclement, and their necessities increase day by day, their scanty resources will rapidly diminish. If the present uncertainties are not soon dispelled, many of those who are now busily at work will not retain their situations, and the number of those who will be unable to support themselves will rapidly increase. We are, therefore, drifting into a position which demands the thoughtful attention of all who are interested in the welfare of our city.

From the Wilmington Herald.
JANUARY 8th, 1861.

ADDRESS

To the Clergy and Laity of the Christian Churches of the Country:

Dear Brethren:—When evils so great impend over our beloved country, every citizen should do his utmost to avert them, and especially should Christians seek the good of their native land, because of the house of the Lord their God which is in it. We have therefore presumed, humbly, but earnestly to beseech your favorable attention to the following views touching the duties appropriate to the people of God in this day of rebuke.

The great sectional questions which divide the opinions of the North and the South, seem at length to have reached the crisis. One State has formally retracted its allegiance to the Union; others are preparing to follow, and a tempest of excitement shakes the nation. "We are in the midst of a revolution only bloodless as yet." But every day the complications assume a more angry aspect; a fatal current seems drifting all parties with frightful rapidity towards the bloody arbitrament of the sword. Daily the public heart stands still, expecting lest the next breeze which sweeps from the South, come freighted with the resounding crash of civil war which may soon be re echoed from all other quarters.

The counsels of rulers seem to be turned into disappointment, and the lover of his country knows not whither to look for refuge, except to God. But, in this extremity, a cheering voice reaches us from the great city of New York, in the form of a Christian appeal to the people of God in the South, and signed by twenty-six of the most beloved, and venerable names among the clergy of various Christian denominations

A similar appeal is also issued by most revered and influential Christians, from Chicago, in the great North West. The object of both is to summon God's people to the rescue of their country, and to the blessed work of peace makers; to hold out to us the right hand of love and sympathy, across the chasm which threatens to divide our country; to give us their solemn assurances, that sectionalism and fanatioism are not dominant at the north; and to pledge themselves to the noble work of breaking the rising power, and restoring to us our rights in the Union. Stating the solemn conviction that the victory of truth and right over error can yet be secured, if time and favorable auspices are allowed for the discussion there, they implore the South not to precipitate the rupture of the Confederation, before they are allowed to go behind the heated or interested partisans, who have misdirected public opinion, and make the appeal to the [illegible] patriotic people. Every Christian [illegible] and generous advances, in the spirit in which they are made. We know that we may bid our Northern brethren God speed in their work, in behalf of the Southern Christians. We joyfully reciprocated their affectionate greeting, and pray God that they may be successful in moderating animosities, and removing misconceptions, in dispelling fanaticism; and we entreat them to lose no time in a work so urgently needed to allay the just apprehensions of our people. But now does it not become us, Christian brethren of the South, to co-operate in our sphere in the same peaceful work?

Have we no animosities to moderate, no misapprehensions to repudiate, no exaggerations of feeling and language to confess, and no advances to make towards a renewed fraternity?

All Southern Christians would deplore an unnecessary rupture of the Federal Union, bequeathed to us by our heroic sires, as marring their glorious work, and showing ourselves unworthy of their inheritance; as bringing the gorgeous promise of the "Empire Republic" to an early and ignominious close; as plunging the country into the inevitable evils of financial distress, and but too probably into the horrors of frequent wars; as inaugurating on this hitherto peaceful continent, the jealous political system of Europe, with its balance of power, its enormous standing armies, its crushing taxation, and, ultimately, its despotic governments; as covering the claims of American Christianity and Republicanism with failure and disgrace before the world; as destroying our national weight and glory, and thus our personal security abroad; as disappointing the hopes of self-government throughout the nations, and justifying the claims of tyranny; as bringing innumerable confusions, disruptions and disasters upon the churches of Christ; and as arresting the beneficent labors of one-third of the missionaries and teachers, and drying up a similar portion of the charities, which now carry life to the perishing souls of the Heathen. Surely, he who would risk even the possibility of a result so dire, unless impelled to it by causes absolute and inexorable, hath not the heart of a Christian, nor even of a man.

Do these causes then exist? We would distinctly say, to avoid creating a mischievous mistake, that if the Southern States of this Union are persistently refused their full rights in the confederation, and its common territories, and the protection granted by the Constitution to their peculiar property, then, in our opinion, the Southern people must conclude that these causes do exist, and that the catastrophe, however lamentable, must be met, sorrowfully indeed, and yet with the resolution of freemen. But on the other hand, we cordially appreciate the honorable sincerity of the reverend Brethren of the North, who assure us that in their opinion, the necessity for this ultimate resort does not yet exist; and, assuredly, every motive should prompt us to hope till hope becomes impossible, that they judge correctly. We rejoice to see grounds for such hope in the large and patriotic minority, approaching so nearly to half the Northern community, who in the late Presidential election, cast their suffrages with so much manliness in favor of our rights, in the extensive reaction which has since appeared in public sentiment there, in the persevering hopes and efforts of our wisest and most patriotic legislators to conciliate, and in the force of truth and right, when fairly presented. Nor can we permit this hope to be extinguished by the pertinacity of the leaders of that misguided party which assails our rights, when their conduct may be so fully explained by the personal exasperations of former political collisions, by their confident expectation that the imprudent haste of some part of the Southern people would compromise the justice of their cause before the nation, and by their full consciousness that the peaceful triumph of constitutional right would be the final downfall of their selfish ambition.

We can easily believe that these considerations may prompt them to deny us justice, and yet that their constituents would be more just to us than these leaders who misrepresent them. Moreover, if sectional differences, so long and so keenly contested, had not produced many misconceptions on both sides, we should have been more or less than human, and our party history would be different from that of all other free nations. May not patience and serious discussion, in the presence of interests so solemn and tremendous, dissipate those misconceptions? Is there not still ground to hope that, if the Southern people would carefully avoid complicating their righteous cause, by any undue haste, or by infringing upon existing laws, or even prejudices, more than the absolute necessities of self dependence require; if the great issue were carried back from embittered party leaders, to the body of the citizens, disencumbered of all other questions, of a change of administration, and of public wealth, which were recently mixed with it; if the North were asked whether she would yield to us a generous and fair construction of our equal rights, and in the future punctually observe it, or whether she would force us to an unwilling, but necessary self-defence, outside the Union, the answer would be one which would restore peace to an anxious country?

Now we can humbly urge upon you, dear brethren of the South, whether it is not due to our country, to our race, to our God, and due, especially, to the noble men who are entreating us to give them one more opportunity to achieve our rights and our peace for us, by the weapons of argument, that we should withhold the irreparable step as long as there is a spark of hope?

And to our brethren of the North and South alike, we would say, when that final step is so solemn, and may be so awful, should not every honorable means for avoiding its necessity be exhausted by the good man before he takes it? Yea, even though we were uncertain whether the glimmer of hope were a true living spark, or only an illusion, would it not be better to wait till that uncertainty is decided, than to incur the calamities of the extreme remedy, and afterwards be haunted, perhaps, by the remorseful discovery that we had precipitated them without actual necessity? We do not advise that any of the measures truly necessary for self-defence be delayed a single day; but we would respectfully plead, that it would be [illegible] Christian citizens to [illegible] or embarrass the appeal from the rulers to the people of the North, as would causelessly embitter or complicate the existing differences, and, above all, such measures as would set on fire the destroying passions of civil war. It becomes us, even while we prepare for the worst, to look diligently on all sides for some mediating umpire, by whose impartial hand the dogs of war may be held in lease till the final verdict of the people is given. Surely God has not given us over to madness, but the issue might still be that they should then be chained up forever, instead of being now let loose to rend our common mother. And further, we would humbly appeal to all Christians, of the North and South, to exert everywhere the moderating influences appropriate to the followers of the Prince of Peace. It cannot but appear to the reasonable mind most unsuitable, that Christian men, and Christian ministers should be in the extreme front of party movements, when all history tells us that such movements never become heated without becoming extreme. In tempering the body politic together, God has given the Christian members a function like that of the conscience in the natural man, which regulates and moderates the whole.—The movement of the common body is the resultant of many concurring forces, of which, if some are liable to be too sluggish, many are always too impetuous. The Christian may therefore safely conclude that his duty will be best performed by acting with the moderate instead of the vehement. God's people are the regulators of the social machine.—Shall they forget this most necessary and wholesome function, and throw their whole momentum to hurry that motion which they should regulate? Then nothing can be expected but that the machine will wreck itself with its own mad velocity. Let us then all study moderation of political sentiments, of resentments, and of language. Let us keep a watch before the door of our lips, lest some needless word issue forth to exasperate what is already too angry. Let us see to it that we do not imitate the sin, nor share the guilt of those who have perverted the sacred influences of Christiany to sanctify their malignant feelings. Let the Sabbath, with its sacred calm, be reserved more jealously than ever for topics truly divine, in order that its recurring sanctities may aid in tempering the excitement of the people. For this is the wise ordinance of Him who "made the Sabbath for man," that this weekly breach in the current, of our secular cares, and the sobering and elevating contrast of heavenly contemplations, might prevent the flow of earthly passions from becoming morbid, and chafing the soul into frenzy.

It is usually found that wherever the excitements of our weekly debates are allowed to intrude into the sanctuary, the pulpit and the Sabbath, a feverish exasperation of popular feeling results.

The urgency of our Country's dangers will be our apology for again beseeching you, dear Brethren, to remember your Christian responsibilities to God and his Church. Every man whose heart is not harder than the nether mill-stone, will surely count the cost at such a time as this, and view deliberately the terrible results which may possibly or probably come from error now committed. Is disunion, or civil war now before us, a civil war whose rigor and atrocities may appal the world? The wisest hearts admit the fear. Let each man then place himself now before it is too late, in the midst of the possible horrors of that fratricidal war; let him bring before his mind a country ravaged, its fields lately smiling with plenty, stained by battle and the carnage of fellow-citizens, and brethren of a common Christianity, its cities sacked or deserted; its peaceful homes desolated, and its order displaced by fierce anarchy, and let him ask himself whether, as he stands amidst ruin he will be able to take Heaven to witness that none of its guilt is on its skirts. Let each man remember that he must answer at the judgment seat of Christ, for his conduct as a citizen, and see to it that when he meets there the ghosts of all that shall be slain, of all the wives that shall be widowed, of all the children that shall be consigned to orphanage and destitution, of all the hoary parents that shall be bereaved of their sons in this quarrel, and of all the ignorant damned through our neglect while we are waging the work of mutual destruction, he shall be able to appeal to the Searcher of Hearts that none of it was his doing: that every whit of this mountainous aggregate of guilt belongs to his adversaries, and not to himself: that he had exhausted every righteous expedient, and exerted every lawful power to avoid it. If, brethren, you can do this, it will be well with you, however ill it may be with our miserable country. But if not, who can estimate that guilt? But blessed be God all is not yet lost. And if only his church shall have grace given to her equal to her duty; if she can only rise above the vulgar mists of prejudice, false pride and mutual recriminations; if she shall steadily lift up the calm, loving, and potential voice of God's Law, speaking peace to the tumults of the people, and even to the incipient din of war; if the hands of Christian Love are now made strong, to knit again the bands which angry and selfish men have rent, how glorious will be this achievement of Christianity to her Lord, and how blessed to his creatures.

Fellow Citizens, let us arise as one man, and accomplish it. And finally, that this peaceful victory may be won; we would repeat the call to prayer, "God is our Refuge and Strength, a very pleasant Help in trouble." Let us continue, daily, before the throne of the heavenly grace, those humiliations and entreaties to which we were called by our venerable Chief Magistrate, until God have mercy upon us, and the sword, which is stretched out over the land, is withdrawn. And we will be

Your servants, for Christ's sake.

M. B. GRIER,
Pastor 1st Presbyt'n Church, Wilmington, N.C.
J. L. PRICHARD,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Wilmington, N. C.
T. W. GUTHIRE,
Pastor Front st. M. E. Ch. Wilmington, N. C.
M. M. McQUEEN,
Pastor 2d Presbyt'n Church, Wilmington, N.C.
JNO. H. MENGRET,
Church, Wilmington, N.C.

We, whose names are undersigned, coincide in the general sentiments of the above address, and second its recommendations:

THOS. ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Dioces of N. C.
J. A. WAINRIGHT,
Rector St. John's Church, Wilmington, N. C.
DANIEL MORRELLE,
Deacon St. Paul's Church, Wilmington N. C.
R. B. DRANE,
Rector of St. James' Parish, Wilmington, N.C.
THOS. MURPHY,
Pastor St. Thomas' Church, Wilmington, N.C.
J. W. WHEELER,
Pastor Fifth st. M.E Church, Wilmingt'n, N C.

[From the Liverpool Post Dec. 25.]

WHAT THEY SAY IN MOBILE.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Liverpool from a Scotch gentleman in Mobile:—

"We are in the midst of revolution here, and before three months go out the eight cotton States will be an independent people. This will be quit for England and Scotland, for as we will have the same duties on Northern goods as on those of England, England and France, &c., will undersell the North in our market, we having no manufactures of our own. *Let no man on your side believe the nonsense told by your abolitionists regarding the misery of the negroes here—it is all a delusion.* The late Robert Owen was a great philanthropist. The last number of the Westminster Review will show that Robert Owen said that the negroes of the West Indies were far more comfortable and ten times happier than the laborers of England; and this will apply to the negroes here. The abolition delusion is mere madness. They emancipated the slaves in Jamaica, and what is the consequence? Before the emancipation 200,000 tons of sugar were shipped from that island; last year there were only 45,000 tons shipped. England and the North want to emancipate our slaves. We export nearly 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and England is crying out that is not enough. If your abolitionists get their way, we could not export 1,000,000 bales, and what would become of Lancashire and Lanark? Starvation. Besides, 4,000,000 of slaves emancipated could not live in the presence of the 8,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons inhabiting the country. I could see nothing for the poor negro but extermination. They would rob and they would fight, and the white people would destroy them. I hope Queen Victoria will lend us twenty or thirty of her men-of-war ships to assist our commerce. If she keep good faith with us there is no telling what might happen. *I would not be surprised to see good sound constitutional monarchy here in three years.* We are a republican aristocracy already, and sooner than allow the country to be destroyed by emancipation of the negro, we boldly look to a strong government, and who would suit so well as one of Queen Victoria's sons? You then would be our friends out and out. Our eight States are as large as all Europe, save Russia, and here is the foundation of a great people—negroes and all. We want foreign commerce, the establishment of the useful arts, and we want liberalism, the arts and sciences, and we have riches enough for all this."

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STATE OF THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January 26, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty-three—

Mr. GILMER said:

Mr. SPEAKER:—The storm that now rages in the South threatened before I left my home. It has increased and is still increasing. It is near at hand, and is all around us. It has been my hope that some action of the two Houses of Congress would, ere this, have allayed this threatening tempest. I regret that it has not been done. I do not think, I trust, that it is not too late for something to be done by this Congress by which this Government may yet be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and the greatest people upon the earth. I must confess I feel discouraged by the fact that our northern friends have, up to this hour, made no demonstration. Whether they intend to do so or not, I am not assured; but appearances indicate a cold, icy, stoical indifference to this raging storm in the Southern States. A final effort, a desperate struggle, is now being made in all the Southern States to consummate that which South Carolina now avows she has had at heart for the last thirty or forty years.—When I was a boy in that gallant State, the doctrine of nullification was preached. It was said to be a peaceful remedy. It was said to be the only constitutional remedy by which differences between a State and the General Government, in relation to power could be safely settled. But when that heresy was crushed out during the administration of General Jackson, the next resort was to secession. In order to give that some plausibility, it was said to be most peaceful in its character. Nullification never could have had many friends—secession never could have had many friends, were it not that their advocates gave the most solemn assurances that they were Constitutional Union men, and excelled all others in attachment to the Constitution and the Union; and that the direction which they led was the better for the preservation of both. Those bills were made acceptable with the most seductive assurances of good designs and peaceful purposes.

I pass, sir, over many points of history in relation to this matter, which go to show that this conspiring for [illegible] at for many years, to come down to a day within the last twelve months. When the Democratic party permitted itself to be disrupted by the nullifiers and the seceders at Charleston and Baltimore, and our nullifying and seceding friends rallied under a nomination of Union men, they held up that nomination of Union candidates to the southern people as a reason why they were not for disrupting this Government, in case Lincoln was elected. They insisted vociferously that they had made Union nominations; that they had put at the head of their ticket men who were Union men, as showing they had no design of disrupting the Government, in case they were defeated and Lincoln was elected. When they were accused of looking to disunion in case of defeat, they uniformly, in the South—almost without exception in the border southern States—denied it most manfully. What is the result? The men who regulated and controlled that disruption of the Democratic party; the men who enlisted under the Breckinridge ticket; the men who have maintained nulification as being peaceful in its character—who have advocated secession as a peaceful remedy: where are they? Doing all they can, every where, to destroy this Union.

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentlemen permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. GILMER. I decline to yield.—What is said now? what is the course pursued by them now? To give the country time for reflection? To give the country time to consider? Are the people allowed to consider what they shall do? When Georgia was calling her convention, when Alabama was calling her convention, when Mississippi was calling her convention, what did we see? We found telegram after telegram going from this place; not for peace, not for reason, not for reflection, but still further to inflame the Southern mind; still further to fire the southern heart; still further to run into madness; into considerate, action, the whole southern people. North Carolina and Virginia are now calling conventions; and what is the course pursued by men professing to want to preserve the Union? I will only call attention to what was published in yesterday's Globe. Here it is:

"A dispatch from Richmond says: Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent out an address to the people of Virginia giving a review of the congressional proceedings in reference to the great question of the day, and the probable action of Congress, saying that it is vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people of the South could accept. They also say that they are satisfied that the Republican party designs by civil war alone to coerce the Southern States under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia, in convention, will afford the surest means, under the provi-

dence of God, in averting the impending civil war, and preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.'"

Here are two ideas, particularly dangerous in their character, prominent in this address. The first is, that Virginia's only safety is in leaving this Union. And the second is equally fallacious, equally dangerous; and it is, that that is the only way to *reconstruct* this Government. I noticed also the following in the North Carolina Standard, a Democratic paper, but with a Union standard, referring to a letter sent from here by a Sentator from North Carolina in the other House:

"Among other things, Mr. Clingman charges that the 'hesitation or division' in the South, and the 'delay in the State' are encouraging the Black Republicans; that the Black Republicans only want an opportunity to 'compel the South to submit to their domination, *to the extent even of abolishing slavery*, should civil war afford them a tolerable pretext.'"

Why, Mr. Speaker, this idea of a reconstruction of the Union is only a part and parcel of the fruitful expedients by which the popular mind is to be lulled, until the people, deceived by it, are drifted into the terrible consequences of the disruption of this Government. What, sir; get the fifteen slave States of this Union separated from the eighteen free States as the proper mode to be pursued to procure a reconstruction of this Government! There is a purpose and a design in all this. Yout meet the plain and honest hearted Democrat, or an old Whig either, of North Carolina, or Virginia, or Kentucky, or Missouri, and tell him that the ultimate design and purpose of the movement is to sever finally and forever these slave States from the free, and break up this Union, and he would shudder at the idea, as the men who voted for Breckinridge would have shuddered had they known the truth—had they been told that, on the failure of that ticket, its friends intended to dissolve the Union. The true intention or purpose is not made known to them. Should the honest farmers, mechanics, and merchants of the South be told the truth, that the object is the final disruption of the Government, they would shudder at the idea. When you throw out a decoy duck, and tell them this deception, this syren song, that this is only a movement of the southern States to procure a reconstruction of this Government, I submit, with great deference, that you deceive them.—Reconstruction! You might as well tell me, after you had taken a delicate watch, and put it under the ponderous blows of a forge hammer, that you only did it that you might reconstruct, with perfection, its complex machinery.

I have no hope that they will ever come to the work of reconstruction. But if they should, I fear they will fail, and "I should not, I confess, be much surprised if it were to turn out their first step had been in breaking the main spring." I honor Virginia and North Carolina, and all the southern States that have not seceded; and I desire that they shall understand what is really covered up in this cry of a readjustment of the Government.

I would now say to my northern friends,—to the members of the Republican party, that you have it in your power, and that too, I conceive, without any material sacrifice of any principle valuable to you or any one, to crush this thing out in one hour. You have the power, and you ought to quiet the minds of all reasonable men in the slave States. You have it—and I say it with great respect—you have it in your power to crush out the enemies of this great and glorious Government. Why, sir, do you think these ultra men insist on what they call protection, because it is of any value to them? Whenever you say to them, take it as you want it, then you hand over to them what will be to them their political winding-sheet. It is not because it is a thing which is really valuable to the South that they desire protection, nor is it because it would be any injury to the North if you grant it. They demand it because they think you will refuse it; and by your refusal, they hope the South will be inflamed to the extent of breaking up this Government—*the very thing* the leaders desire.

Let me ask you, northern gentlemen—I beg pardon when I address you as northern men, but you are the men to whom I want to appeal—let me ask you one question. Suppose the Congress of the United States were to pass a law that no Governor of a Territory, that no member of a Territorial Legislature, that no man of any prominence in the Government, should give a vote, make a speech or utter a word against the right of a slaveholder to settle and remain with his slaves in any Territory belonging to this Government, north or south; do you think it would make a solitay slave State more than otherwise would naturally be, provided the North had an equal chance to emigrate and settle in those Territories?—Would it make one more slave? There is not a man in this House who can put his hand upon his breast and say that he believes that it would make one slave State more or less, or one free State more or less, or one slave more or less. And if you want effectually to break up this disunion movement, all you have to do is to rise in your might in this Congress, and say, "Gentlemen of the South, just fix it so that there shall be equal rights of immigration and settlement in the Territories given to all the States; and when the people have the power to form a State constitution, which, as things now stand, will be a very short time, they shall be permitted to come in with a free or a slave constitution, as they desire." Do this, and you could do nothing that would disappoint the disunionists more, or which would so speedily prove their downfall. There would be joy and gladness among all the industrious masses; but weeping, mourning, and wailing, and a speedy end to the ambitious schemes of disunion politicians. Why, gentlemen of the North, let me remind you of the Kansas-Lecompton troubles, frauds and swindles. The manner in which they were settled was not of your device. As you know, a few conservatives of the South had to struggle for a long time to prevail upon some of you to vote with us upon the Crittenden amendment, because it is said that the people of Kansas, a Territory north of the line of 36° 30', might or might not have slavery, just as they pleased. Many of you were committed against there being any slave State north of the parallell of 36° 30' We prevailed upon you to join us in making a settlement. At last you came up and voted with a few conservative men of the South, to settle the question by allowing the people of Kansas to take the matter into their own hands, and say whether there should be slavery there or not. You did that; and I ask you what was the result? The result in Kansas shows that there is no harm to you in that course. On that principle you triumphed.—On that principle mainly for adopting it in that case, has your strength grown up in your section; and I believe there are not now, in any section of this Union, many who have courage enough to denounce the course then taken to settle that difficulty. You triumphed then. But as I think, on a correct, fair principle, all you ought to desire is the maintenance of that principle, whether it runs out for you or against you. You have it in your power to maintain it. You have elected the President and Vice President. You have secured the appointing power. Then I ask you to consider it again. I ask you to go home and think about it. If you will say to these fire eaters of the South, "Give us free emigration and free settlement, and then a fair vote on the formation of a State constitution," you will see a set of men die off quicker than you ever saw a set of men die off before. You will send them home to hide their heads, mourning & disappointed. I ask you to do it; I implore you for the sake of the peace, the quiet, and the happiness of the greatest people on the face of the earth. Do it, and to many millions of anxious and aching hearts it will give ease. Do it, and you will save the greatest people on the face of the earth from utter bankruptcy and ruin, and you will put an end to the race of a set of men who are acting as I verily believe, like madmen. You will lose nothing for your section or your party. You will gain immeasurably to both, and to the whole country.

But you say there was no such issue as this in the canvass; that you did not come here under any instructions upon such an issue as this. Nor did you when Lecompton came here. Your election took place before that swindle was perpetrated and presented to you. You acted then without instructions. You acted under the advice of southern conservative men, and you got clear of that great wrong. You acted under the solemn sanction of your oaths, and met that crisis. Do so now, and your constituents will approve and rejoice in your course. I tell you, if you will only be advised by me, who lives in the heart of the South—a man in whom I believe you have some confidence as a fair-minded man—just now be advised by me, and your country will say that you acted like noble patriots in a crisis which was forced upon you. You will have the praises of all your countrymen, and thousands and millions of unborn souls will rise up to say, "Blessed be the men who stood in this crisis and saved this great country." Why, sirs, you tell me Congress can make slavery go, or not go, wherever it pleases. Just as well might you tell me that any law that Congress might pass would stop the waters of the Mississippi from flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as to tell me that Congress could legislate slavery out of or into any Territory. It cannot be done.

More than that, gentlemen, when is this congressional legislation to be invoked? When will it be asked for? Only when the people of a Territory indicate their hostility to slavery, and invade the right. So long as the people get along without slavery, or peacefully with it, such legislation is not asked for. It is only when the people are determined not to have it, that Congress could be asked to interfere. How long will such legislation be effective? The people, as in the case of Kansas, will soon decide. Congressional action would not make a slave more or a slave less. I ask the members of this House to consider. Let by-gones and past differences pass. Let us come up to the great work of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our great and beloved country.

I say to gentlemen here from the North, consider well Mr. Crittenden's proposition; not because it is so much better than some others as to become an *ultimatum*, or that it should have less favor with the North by reason of this individual opinion cordially expressed for myself, but because it seems to be acceptable to our southern friends. Disconnect it, if you choose, from territory hereafter to be acquired. Give us that at least. Think of it till Monday. If you will not give us the Crittenden proposition, give us the border-States proposition. If not that, then give us the proposition of the committee of thirty-three, modified, if you please, to conform in substance and in effect to the two first-named propositions; but let us all go together, every man who loves his country and this Union, for something that will certainly give peace to our distracted and distressed countrymen of all sections.

Sir, I am free to say that I have given the most careful examination to these various propositions; and I am cheered to find them all verging so nearly to the same ends. They do not differ so widely as to justify Union men in falling out by the way, and failing to agree. The effects expected by the adoption of any one of them ought not to be lost by the adoption of either of the others. In many particulars, and for reasons which I have not time now to assign, I think well of the committee of thirty three. Under all the circumstances, I incline to the opinion that their proposition to adjust the territorial question should be well considered; because it shows a feeling on the part of northern gentlemen that I had not expected. The objection to the proposition, so far as it relates to the Territories, cannot consist in the proposition itself; but it must be somewhere else than in what I can see on its face. It must be because it does not come from what gentlemen consider a desirable source. I read it as it is written. I give it, I think, a fair and impartial construction. And if I do, it means much, and goes a long way to adjust and settle all territorial quarrels as to the Territories we now have, or may hereafter have.

I prefer Mr. Crittenden's proposition so far as it relates to slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals, and dock-yards. But northern gentlemen say, that if you submit all these little questions of constitutional amendment to the people, and some of them are voted down, you will be much worse off than you ever were before, and that these are all small and unimportant questions compared with the question of slavery in the States. The question as to the interference with slavery in these places has only had importance in the South as settling a principle which they feared would lead to an interference with slavery in the States. Whether slavery shall be employed in these places or not, is a question small compared with the question of slavery in the States; but it becomes an important one in the South, because if that power were exercised by Congress, our people take it for granted that the next step would be to attack slavery in the States. But if, as gentlemen propose, they will give us a congressional pledge upon these subjects, and then give us, as they propose, a perpetual guarantee against the interference of Congress with slavery in the States—the great area or field where it exists—for all time to come, by a constitutional amendment, never to be altered or disturbed except by the consent of all the States of this Union. If you will do this, then I conceive the apprehensions of my people will, in a great degree, be removed as to these diminutive localities. When the people of the free States have given them a guarantee for the perpetual enjoyment of their institutions in these glorious fifteen States, having nine hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, the best rivers in the world, the most valuable productions of the earth, and the most desirable climate, and also give them a reasonable chance in Territories wherever climate, soil, and productions will invite their settlement, then I would address my people, and say that they should stay in the Union. With this constitutional, perpetual guarantee as to slavery in the States, and a congressional pledge as to the District, arsenals, and dock-yards, I should consider all inducements to interfere with slavery in these very small localities removed.

Gentlemen say that this is altogether unnecessary; that you never intend to interfere with slavery in the States; and that you have no power now to abolish it in the States. I have repeatedly heard that said here. I do not gainsay it. But I tell you, gentlemen from the North, that the item of a letter which I have read to you to day, sent by the Senator to the capital of my State, is only a specimen of what is preached all over the South in every neighborhood; and the southern people do, whether justly or not, honestly believe that the Republican party—a great and powerful party at the North—do intend to interfere with slavery where it exists in the States; and if the North will come up in this solemn manner, and put this perpetual guarantee in the Constitution against the power of Congress, then the men who distract the South with this idea will be contradicted by you in the most positive and indubitable manner for all time to come. And here let me make a remark to northern gentlemen, in all kindness, and without meaning any offense to any one. You say you have elected your President constitutionally. I admit it. You express wonder and surprise that the South should be alarmed at this. Now, let me reason with you. The presentation of the converse of a proposition sometimes puts the question itself in a different light. Suppose the position of the two sections of the Union was reversed; suppose the slave States were eighteen, and the free States fifteen; suppose the slave States had a majority in this House, a majority in the Senate, and a majority in the electoral college; suppose the slave States were to hold a convention, and appoint the place of meeting as far South as they could, say at Mobile; that there should be no delegates in that convention from the free States; that they should nominate two candidates, one from Florida and the other from Texas, and should wind up their proceedings by the adoption of a resolution intimating that it is in the power of Congress, as well as the duty of Congress, to provide that no more free States shall be admitted into the Union, and should elect their candidates nominated by the slave States alone; suppose all these things were to happen, and then speeches, assurances, and telegrams, should be freely circulated through your country, that the South intend to make all the States slaveholding States: I submit to you, my northern friends, would you not be very much warmed up against that southern movement, and begin to feel that you were but small folks in this Government? Would you not feel like looking out for yourselves, at least to the extent of asking for some guarantee? I throw out this idea by way of some excuse or extenuation of these ravings and threatenings to the peace and quiet of this country.

It is my honest opinion—and in that I agree with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson]—that our present territorial question is substantially settled, and that it is rather an excuse for agitation. I incline to the opinion that in the future, as heretofore, soil, climate, and productions would settle this question of slavery in the Territories. As has been said and done, Congress has never made a free State out of any Territory that nature intended for a slave State, and has never made a slave State out of territory where free labor could be profitably employed. You cannot, by your Wilmot proviso, prevent the establishment of slavery in any territory where the people can use compulsory labor better and with more profit than any other, and where they can cultivate rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar, better than anything else. When such a territory has got a population large enough for the establishment of a government, and you tender them a territorial government, with the Wilmot proviso in it, they will throw it back in your faces; and when they have sufficient population for a State, they will organize a government of their own, republican in form, and apply for admission, and according to your own principle, you will be bound to admit them. I am only showing you what a very little thing it is that we have got this country so much by the ears about, and if we get in a proper humor, how easy it would be for sensible gentlemen to get together and settle it.

Why, gentlemen, pray what is this territorial question? It is one that has only assumed its importance within a short time, because ultra partisans have magnified and misrepresented it for the purpose of inflaming the public mind North and South. In this they have succeeded to a most fearful and alarming extent. This is the true complaint with which we are afflicted. This is the disease which has brought us to the verge of the grave.

Why, sir, I find in the newspapers of the day that our northern friends say we have got the Dred Scott decision; that that decision makes slavery the normal condition of the Territories; and that the same principle there established, if carried out, would carry slavery into the free States. Who can wonder that that idea, when presented to northern audiences, should excite them against the South, and set them railing against us? And so, when a Democrat gets up before a southern audience and tells them that the great sectional Republican party has got the power, and has determined to set all the slaves free, who can wonder that they become excited? When can wonder that the man who owns slaves looks up his old rifle, and that he and his sons are for fighting when thus assured? Partisans and demagogues have wrought all this mischief. The Supreme Court, as I understand it, has not decided that the normal condition of the Territory is either slave or free. No, sir. I used to think that the Missouri compromise was constitutional. Looking to the men who passed it, and the long acquiescence of the country and of all parties under it, I so concluded. I thought that partners in land could divide their land as legally and as constitutionally as they can sell it or jointly occupy it.

I can illustrate, in a few words, how I understand this decision, and the extend to which it has gone. Pardon me if I do so by example. Suppose two old farmers, Mr. North and Mr. South, have bought, and each owns, a large tract of land under a Government which permits slavery. Mr. North says he does not want to have slaves on his plantation; he will do without them, and makes a family law that all slaves brought over into his lands shall be free, if they came by the consent of the owner. The common Government says this homestead law you may make. But Mr. South owns slaves, and says he will and does make his family law, making it legal to command the obedience and service of his slaves. This right the Government aforesaid, common to them both, recognises. These old gentlemen, after awhile, conclude to buy, for the joint benefit of themselves and their families, a large body of new woodland adjoining or near to their said farm and families, and take a common deed to the land, join in the payment of the purchase-money, and the deed is made to them and their heirs. All this being completed, in the course of a few weeks Mr. North goes, with his sons and apprentices, oxen and carts, out into this newly purchased land to cut timber, and Mr. South sends his sons and slaves, with horses and wagons, to do the same. When these parties meet on these newly purchased lands, and a quarrel begins, Mr. North addresses the sons of Mr. South, and says that, although the land is common to both families, Mr. South had no right to send his slaves into this new purchase; and in consequence of this, and his (Mr. North's) homestead law, the slaves are free.

No, sir, reply the sons, these slaves, by law common to us both, belonged to our father on the old place. We have a joint right and a joint possession to this land with you. We have not left our possession. We are as much at home with these slaves and these horses, as you are with your oxen and apprentices. Mr. North replies, if you want your negroes to work on this land, you must set them free, or I will set them free. The sons of Mr. South say, if you do, we will do as much harm to you. So here arises the question.

The Supreme Court decides that neither of these parties having gone from home; they are tenants in common; and the same rights of property that each had at and in their first homes, they retain when they meet on the new purchase, the condition of which, after the said joint purchase, must be mixed, and must assimilate itself to the condition, rights, and interests of its joint owners. But suppose an honest, impartial neighbor should come up while the quarrel progressed between the parties, and they would agree to leave the matter in dispute to him; he would not likely decide that the negroes were free; he would more likely advise them to divide their new lands as nearly equal between them as possible, and each stay with his own persons and things on his own side. But if told the court common to both parties had decided that this cannot be done constitutionally, the neighbor would then likely advise the parties to make friends, get on friendly and peaceably with their persons and things, until the members of the family marry, and settle new farms or plantations on these newly purchased lands, and then let these new families determine each for itself about these slaves, just as Mr. North and Mr. South originally did for themselves and their families.—The question then comes to this; can we agree? Is it possible that the sons of American fathers cannot agree in this trifling matter? If not, then we have lost the spirit of our fathers. What did they do? When they framed the Constitution, nearly all the States owned slaves; some did not. They recognised and generally provided for the rights of all in these then States as to slavery and every other matter. They provided in their common organic law that if a slave ran away from his master into a free State, he should be returned. More than that, they agreed, by way of compromise, and to form a Union with slave States, to let the African slave trade be kept open for twenty-one years. That is what they did. When North Carolina granted to you Tennessee, it was put expressly in the bond that slavery should not be abolished by Congress in that Territory. That is what our fathers did. [illegible] they would settle this question immediately. They would not go to dinner before they had settled it.—They never would have broken up this Union rather than do what I request of you to do; never! When the country comes to understand this, and looks back upon what our fathers did, this Congress will be disgraced for not having settled this question satisfactorily, and that too, speedily. Strip it of all the misrepresentations and exaggerations which have been so improperly crowded around it to create sectional jealousy and hatred, and it becomes one so simple and plain, that were the plain, honest masses here that we assume to represent, they would settle it before the going down of another sun.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to my proposition of the committe of thirty-three. I am not disposed to look behind their action to see what this or that member of the committe may have said. The country will make up its judgment on the report itself. What do they recommend? To let the Dred Scott decision alone. They say in silence to the South, you have got that Dred Scott decision in your favor; it gives to you your slaves and your right to hold them in all the Territories North and South; but we have got the power to secure free settlements and fair decisions in the Territories, and we will take care of the northern territory ourselves. We leave you the southern territory under circumstances which will enable you to establish slavery there, if you ever could do it under any circumstances. We leave the Dred Scott decision untouched, uncontradicted, and without criticism, by making no reference to the compromise. Take your southern territory, under the compromise of 1850, and under the Dred Scott decision, and with the protection and the right to sue for your slaves, which it declares, and do just what you please with it; and we will take the territory north of the Missouri line in the same way; we ask no prohibition any where in any territory. You cannot make the north 36° 30' slave territory; and therefore we care nothing for the Dred Scott decision. But do you take the southern territory, with the Dred Scott decision; take it now, whilst the *status* of slavery is upon it, fixed by territorial law, and make a slave State out of it if you can. We ask no prohibition of slavery north of the line. We trust to climate, soil, and productions. If any of your negroes come over into our territory, the few that come, or are brought, may remain until the people of the Territory, in forming a State constitution, shall otherwise determine. If I am not mistaken, and I think I cannot be, in my construction there is no other on its face. I think this proposition may be safely accepted by the South. It not only applies to the territory we now have, but it applies also to what we ever may have. I would have southern gentlemen think of it.

But it is said that there are men in the North who war upon the Dred Scott decision. I ask, is this the first decision of the Supreme Court that was ever denounced by a political party? Our Democratic friends talk now much about standing by the decision of the Supreme Court. I think I noticed that at Charleston a little resolution was offered committing the Democratic party to be bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court on all constitutional questions; but it did not get many votes. It comes with ill grace, I respectfully submit, from the Democratic party, to be be preaching about standing up to the Dred Scott decision, when you cannot to-day get them to pledge themselves that the Supreme Court, even the present court, is to be the arbiter on all questions arising under the Constitution. They never have done so. They denounced the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States Bank; and although they had General Jackson in the Presidency, other Presidents of the same faith, and had the control of almost every State government, they never tried to amend the Constitution in that respect, or to take away the effect of that decision; never! The Republican party very improperly followed a bad example which was set for them; but, I imagine, with no better success. Experience, under the decision, will not require its reversal. I tell you it never will be done. I tell you, gentlemen, that, in my opinion, the more this is understood by gentlemen of the North and South, the less inclined will they be to disturb it. It was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr Millson]—it was a decision, mark you, connected with this Kansas trouble—that it gave to the North the kernel, and to the South the hull; and that is about the whole of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it, I may be also enabled to do my duty then.

I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this Government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war, will ensue. Whenever the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with the most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there or not, I know such will be our duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself, and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be found first in the file and rank on both sides of the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely be devoted to helping and maintaining the bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field and their feet to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of disunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters, shall assemble around us, and, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say; "Could not you have done something, could not you have said something, that would have averted this dreadful calamity? I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. [Suppressed applause.] [illegible] to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?

UNION OR DISUNION.

The State Convention to take into consideration the subject of federal affairs, says the Standard, will assemble in Raleigh about the middle of March. It will be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen on the 28th of this month.—[The calling of the Convention is of course subject to the decision of the people, who will vote Convention or No Convention, on the same day they vote for delegates.]

The Standard, the *ablest* Democratic paper in the State, says: "We appeal to the Union men of the State to bestir themselves, and to leave no effort untried to carry the Convention. They can carry it if they will, and that by a large majority. Nominate no man,—vote for no man who will not pledge himself against secession and disunion. BE SURE THAT YOU KNOW YOUR MEN BEFORE YOU COMMIT YOURSELVES TO THEIR SUPPORT.

The appeal is now to the people. LET THEM RISE IN THEIR MIGHT, AND CRUSH OUT THE YANCEYITES."

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—On Thursday, the 31st of January, the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, disunionist, was elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of this State for six years from and after the 4th of March next. There seems to have been no organized opposition to Mr. Clingman, and we are sorry for it. The Standard says: "Many members voted for him with extreme reluctance, but having pledged themselves in caucus, they felt bound to act accordingly. We have no hesitation in saying, that three-fourths of the people of the State would have preferred Hon. Bedford Brown to Mr. Clingman. Mr. Brown was not a candidate."

Our humble opinion is that the Legislature should respect and reflect the wishes of a majority of the people of the State, regardless of political caucuses. Mr. Clingman is known to have been a disunionist for years, and his defeat would have been hailed with joy by the people of Western North Carolina.

State of the Ballot.

Whole number of votes cast 147—necessary to a choice, 74.

Mr. Clingman received	85
W. A. Graham,	17
Bedford Brown,	16
S. H. Rogers,	11
B. S. Gaither,	6
W. N. H. Smith,	4
W. Eaton, jr.,	1
W. T. Dortch,	1
D. S. Reid,	1
J. A. Gilmer,	1
Lewis Thompson,	1
Geo. E. Badger,	1
	147

☞ If any of our Democratic friends desire a bold, fearless and independent paper from Raleigh, we would recommend the Standard. It battles manfully for the people's rights. Hear the Standard on the Convention:

"☞ The State Convention, the delegates to which are to be elected on the 28th inst., will be the most important body that ever assembled in this State. On the result of its action will depend the honor, the rights, the property, and the lives of our people. *Let us elect conservative, thoughtful and wise men to represent us.*—This is no time for boys, or for rash, impulsive, or unprincipled men. Let no such be chosen delegates. Beware of tricksters, deceivers, and demagogues!—From such turn away!"

MR. GILMER'S SPEECH.—Don't fail to read the eloquent and patriotic speech of Hon. John A. Gilmer in the House of Representatives. Of this speech a correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says:—

"The Hon. John A. Gilmer spoke to-day to the most attentive House of the session. To-night nothing is talked of but this eloquent appeal for the Union. I have listened to many of the best orators here; I have heard men make the masses shout and wave their hats; I have seen popular preachers sway an audience according to their own will; but I have never seen such an effect as was produced by this speech. It was an appeal to the Republican side to come forward and save the Union men of the border States. It was not like the eccentric and sledge-hammer speech of Ethridge, the splendid argument of Gov. Corwin, or the polished sarcasm of Sherrard Clemens; but it was the honest appeal of a great heart, and as such greater than all these.

The broad, honest face of the speaker, the genial countenance, the placid, yet earnest manner of the speaker, all conspired to make it the most effective of all speeches. Long before the close Mr. Gilmer's emotions were so powerful that his voice failed, and when he sat down, there was scarcely an eye in the House not filled with tears. Dozens of Republicans and Southern Union men rushed forward to congratulate him, and it was conceded by every Republican last night that some compromise must be made to save John A. Gilmer from being carried down by the secession tide.

When the record of this stormy time is made up, the name and fame of John A. Gilmer will stand out as the great conservator of his country's peace, as the man who saved the glorious Union. Let every

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

☞ Read the address signed by Ministers of the Gospel in Wilmington, in this State, which we have copied into this paper.

☞ The Convention Act also appears in our columns this week.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—Wm. R. Hunter, the children's friend, called on us last week, looking very well. Mr. Hunter delivered three lectures in this place, during his stay of a few days. He has been laboring for the past twelve months in this State and in Virginia, and will continue in these two States for the present year.

BELO & SON.—We would direct attention to the copartnership notice of Belo & Son, which we inadvertently neglected to publish last week. It will be seen that our enterprising citizen, E. Belo, has associated with himself his son, Alfred, and that the mercantile business will be conducted, at the old stand, under the firm of "BELO & SON," in future.

Mr. E. Belo is a well known and successful merchant, and has an established reputation as a business man; his son, also, having assisted in his father's establishment for some years, is known to the public as a polite & accommodating young gentleman, in every way qualified for the station he now occupies.

THE SMALL POX IN RALEIGH.—Mr. Nelson is rapidly recovering. No other cases.

man who loves his country pray that his days may be long in the land. Well would it be for North Carolina, well would it be for the South, if such men filled the national councils."

THE FORSYTH MEETING.—A friend who was present at the county meeting, held in the court house, on Wednesday last, informs us that the meeting was very large and enthusiastic, every portion of the county being well represented. The official proceedings will be found in another column.

We are truly gratified to be able to announce to our readers that Messrs. R. L. Patterson and Thos. J. Wilson, were selected as candidates to represent this county in the State Convention, should a Convention be determined upon by a majority of the votes of the people. Two gentlemen more eminently qualified, by their intelligence and patriotism, to do our county credit, and give it its just weight of influence in the Convention, could not have been selected.

The meeting was without distinction of party; and as the candidates selected were taken from both the old parties, we hope there will not, as there certainly ought not to be, any hesitation in giving both these gentlemen a cordial and hearty support.—That they represent truly the strong *Union* sentiment of the county, was manifested by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which their nomination was greeted by the large number of citizens who attended the meeting.

Both gentlemen, in accepting the nomination, took the patriotic position that they will never advise or consent to the severance of our State from the Union, so long as there is any hope of maintaining her constitutional rights in it. They were in favor of exhausting every reasonable means to preserve the Union. They expressed themselves in favor of demanding of the North a recognition of our rights, and sufficient guarantees for the future.

At the close of the meeting, Hon. A. H. Shepperd made a few well-timed and patriotic remarks, warning the people against the sensation reports in newspaper despatches, gotten up to excite the people. He said the present deplorable state of affairs was brought about by the machinations of the extreme men of the South, aided by the extreme men of the North, &c.

Time and space admonishes us to hasten on to a close.

Should there be any opposition to the election of Messrs. Wilson and Patterson, it can only arise from those who do not approve of their unqualified opposition to secession and revolution under existing circumstances. We know that these candidates represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the county; yet we also know that there are a few men in the county, strongly imbued with disunionism.—These persons may be easily recognized by the fact that their appeals are always made to the passions and sectional prejudices of men, and not to their reason and the noble feelings of their hearts; for they well know that it is only through their excited passions that men can be induced to join in the unholy work of destroying the Government which has so long extended [illegible] nominated on Wednesday last. The true reason is, because these gentlemen are determined to exert themselves to *preserve* and not *destroy* the Union.

We therefore call upon all the voters of Forsyth who desire to see all peaceable and constitutional remedies, for the preservation of our just rights in the Union, exhausted before resorting to the dangerous experiment of revolution,—upon all who desire to preserve and hand down to future generations the free institutions under which we now live, to rally around the *Union* candidates nominated on Wednesday last, and give them a cordial, hearty and united support.

☞ We were really amused when we opened the last Sentinel, to see the marked change in its tone, in regard to secession. If the readers of the Sentinel will turn to its issue of the 18th of January and compare it with that of last week, they will find that our neighbors have 'calmed down' considerably; and we are pleased to note the change.

A few weeks since, we noticed the Sentinel's disunion proclivities, with its attendant evils; and last week our neighbors devoted nearly a column in reply to the Press, notwithstanding they did "not consider the game worth *their* picking,"—merely by way of being *consistent*, we presume,—as they intimated our article "had fallen wide of the mark!!"—The truth is, we hit the Sentinel at the right place; and therefore its late attempt to *explain away* its position taken on the 18th of January, and the substituting of another, by way of a reply to the Press.

To show our readers in what light the Sentinel is viewed by a Democratic paper in Raleigh, we make the following extract from the *Banner*: "By the way, we scarcely know which side the *Sentinel* is on. It seems to be "shivering to the breeze," and waiting for a favorable wind."

We warn the people again, "to take their own affairs into their own hand."—Politicians have ruled the country long enough, and now they seem determined to ruin it. Even "Sentinels upon the political watch tower," bear watching in these degenerate days.

THE LECTURE.—On Saturday evening last, Prof. STERLING, of Greensborough, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Missionary Society, upon the subject of the "Bible as the light of the world."

The lecture was well conceived, full of interesting details, and exhibited a research seldom found in the scope of a short lecture of only one hour. Prof. Sterling is an eloquent and entertaining speaker, and gave very general satisfaction to the large audience who were in attendance, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

CONGRESS.—Since our last, Congress has been engaged in the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Thirty Three, the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Crisis and state of the country generally, the Indian Appropriation bill, memorials, private claims, &c.

Nothing new or very favorable has developed itself, during the past week, and we have no room for details.

In the House, on the 4th, the bill for the organization of the Territories of Pike's Peak and Colorado was passed. The Deficiency Bill was taken up. The $300,000 for the State of Georgia was rejected.

OUR TABLE.—The N. C. Journal of Education for January is before us, containing much useful information, on the subject of which it treats.

The North Carolina Planter for February is also on our table. This valuable publication has recently donned a new dress, and now appears in a more convenient form.

The American Farmer, Baltimore, for February, established in 1819, is also on our table.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State convened in this city on Wednesday the 23d inst. The following members were present: Messrs. Council Wooten, David Murphy, John W. Cunningham, W. A. Ferguson, J. F. Graves, and W. L. Hilliard.

Council Wooten, Esq., was elected President and Graham Daves appointed Clerk of the Council.

Messrs. Archibald Henderson, of Rowan, J. B. Gordon, of Wilkes, and Wm. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg, were appointed Directors of the Literary Fund, and Messrs. Nicholas M. Long, of Halifax, and James Fulton, of New Hanover, were appointed commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement for the two years next ensuing.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners from Jan. 9th to Jan. 29th, 1861.

A committee having been appointed to examine the condition of the streets, recommend that Main Street from Shallow Ford to Winston line, and Shallow Ford from the Gas Works to Wachovia Mills be McAdamized.

That a Street Commissioner be appointed at a certain salary, and several hands hired by the year to keep up repairs, &c.; and also that the street at the North end of the town be laid off at right angles with Main Street.

February 1st.

The Board met at the call of the Mayor. The Minutes were read and adopted. Mr. J. N. Blum, commissioner elect in place of Mr. F. Fries, declined, presented himself and was qualified.

The following Preamble and Resolution were introduced by Mr. Patterson, read and adopted, and laid over for further action till next meeting. (See resolutions.)

On motion the Board adjourned.

The Board met and was called to order

The Minutes were read and adopted.

The Resolutions introduced last meeting [illegible] final vote, and 20 copies ordered to be struck off and posted in the corporation and some of the neighboring towns.

WHEREAS The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem have learned that a gentleman from Stokes County is detained in the city of Raleigh by an attack of Small Pox, and that several persons from the same county who are travelling with him, have been exposed to the contagion, and as there is danger that the disease may be communicated to our citizens in case of visits from any of the above persons, therefore be it

Ordained, That no person who is suffering from Small Pox, or who has been exposed to its contagion, shall be allowed to enter this town under a penalty of One Hundred Dollars; and that any person who shall convey to our town, or permit to be conveyed in his vehicle, or in any way whatsoever, any small pox patient or person liable to take the disease from having been exposed to the contagion, shall pay One Hundred Dollars; and any hotel keeper or other person, who may receive and entertain such afflicted persons, shall pay One Hundred Dollars.

This ordinance to take effect on ane after this date, (Feb. 1st.)

Board adjourned.

The Latest News.

THE BORDER STATES CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Border States Convention met here to-day and sat with closed doors. It is stated that Ex-President Tyler will be chosen President.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

We stop the press to announce that a despatch has just been received here from Hon. D. L. Swain, stating that the North Carolina Commissioners were not admitted to seats.

Ad Valorem Banner.

The mint and custom house at New Orleans were quietly taken possession of on the 1st by the State authorities, and the officials were required to take an oath of allegiance under the ordinance of secession.

A plot is said to have been discovered in Columbia, S. C., to burn the capitol, fire the City, and shoot down the citizens as they appeared at the doors of their dwellings. One of the negroes exposed the plot. There was much excitement.

The black Republican caucus in Albany have nominated Ira Harris for Senator from New York, in place of Mr. Seward.

The evidence of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, before the special committee of the House on Saturday last, discloses the fact that from knowledge in his possession he is certain that there has been a plot of the secessionists to seize Washington City at an early day. Another body of federal troops arrived at Washington on Saturday, with arms and munitions of war.

VIRGINIA.—The election for delegates to the Virginia Convention, which will convene at Richmond on the 13th inst., took place on Monday.

The Petersburg Express says that, so far as heard from, the Union men largely prevail. The greater portion of the State yet to hear from.

From Richmond, it is conceded that Johnston and McFarland, Union men, and Randolph, seceder, are elected.—Botts is beaten.

For the Press.

The Forsyth Meeting.

WINSTON, Feb. 6th, 1861.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Forsyth met in the Court House and organized by calling the Hon. A. H. SHEPPERD to the Chair, and appointing T. F. KEEHLN and WM. BARROW Secretaries.

Mr Joseph Masten, after a few remarks, moved that of the two persons to be appointed by the meeting to represent this county in Convention, one should be taken from the Democratic party and nominated by the Whigs; the other from the Whig party and nominated by the Democrats; whereupon D. H. Starbuck suggested that as there were petitions numerously signed, amounting to several hundreds, recommending the nomination of two persons as the delegates, we should not disregard the wishes of the people thus expressed, and moved that, after the reading of these petitions, that we proceed to ratify them and make the nominations, in the meeting, of the gentlemen recommended, not because one was a Whig and the other a Democrat, but because they were both devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

After some discussion, Mr. Wharton moved as a substitute for the above resolution and amendment, that the Chair appoint a Committee, consisting of five Democrats and five Whigs and one Douglas man, to recommend suitable persons as delegates, which was accepted and adopted. The Chair thereupon appointed Jos. Crews, Jr., Samuel Alspaugh, Adam Snow, Jno. M. Stafford, Jno. G. Hill, Henry Lash, Henry Shouse, D. H. Starbuck, J. F. Shaffner, Caleb Idol and Anderson Nicholson.

The meeting was next addressed by Messrs. Wharton and Masten, when the Committee reported that they had agreed, with but one dissenting voice, upon Messrs. Thos. J. Wilson and R. L. Patterson. J. F. Shaffner rose to a personal explanation and protested against the nomination.

The Chair next appointed Jos. Masten and R. W. Wharton to wait on Messrs. Patterson and Wilson and inform them of their nomination. The two latter gentlemen soon came into the meeting, accepted, and addressed the meeting at some length, when the meeting adjourned.

HON. A. H. SHEPPERD, CH'M.

T. F. KEEHLN, WM. BARROW, } SEC'TYS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—The greater part of the session to-day was spent in discussing the House bill for calling a Convention. The bill was finally amended by substituting the bill formerly passed by the Senate, and in this shape it passed the third reading. Nothing else of much importance.

HOUSE.—A message from the Governor was received transmitting the secession ordinance from Georgia, and a series of anti-coercion resolutions passed by the legislature of Tennessee Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Also resolutions from the legislatures of Ohio and New York, which met with no very cordial response.

The Danville Connection railroad bill was defeated on its second reading, but was reconsidered and made the special order for Friday.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—After the reference of several bills and reports from committees, six dollars per diem was fixed as the pay of commissioners [illegible]

HOUSE. A large number of petitions, memorials and reports from committees were presented and referred.

The bill to amend charter of Western Railroad Company passed second reading.

The Convention bill occupied balance of the morning session.

At the night session, the Senate State Convention bill was adopted by the House—yeas 80, nays 24.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—After the introduction of several bills, resolutions, &c, the Senate went into an election for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Clingman was declared duly elected.—[See vote elsewhere.]

The bill to charter the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad passed its second reading.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied mainly to-day in considering the resolution for compensating the Commissioners to Washington City and to Montgomery; the Caswell Railroad bill, and the Military bill.

Hon. T. L. Clingman was re-elected, there being no other regular nomination.

The balance of the morning and night session was occupied by reading reports from committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

SENATE, Feb. 1—After the morning business had been disposed of, the bill to repeal an act exempting State bonds from taxation was taken up.

After a lengthy debate, the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

HOUSE.—The leading feature in the House proceedings to-day was the consideration of the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist.

The rule was suspended, the bill put upon it several readings and passed.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—The entire day in both Houses, was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

Feb. 4 and 5.—Yesterday the bill to alter the jurisdiction of the Courts, and for the relief of the people," passed its second reading—after some debate; and on the 5th passed its third reading.

The bill to charter the branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to Fayetteville was debated, and passed its second reading.

HOUSE, Feb. 4.—A bill to charter the Caswell Railroad Company, to run a road from the Company Shops, by way of Yanceyville, to Milton, passed its third reading. Also,

The resolution offered by Mr. Hill, on last Thursday, that in case of a failure to reconcile sectional difficulties, N. C. will take her position with the other slave States, passed its 3d reading unanimously.

Feb. 5.—The House has been engaged today on Railroad bills.

The Military bill was read and laid over, after some debate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Having disposed of the Convention bill and of federal affairs for the present, the Legislature is now engaged in the ordinary business of legislation. We learn that there are about three hundred bills still to be acted on by the two houses, and among them the Revenue and Military bills.

Some of the members hope to be able to adjourn by Monday the 18th, while others think the business cannot be disposed of as it should be before the 25th.—*Ral. Standard.*

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION:

By JOHN W. ELLIS, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, The following law has been enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to wit:

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North Carolina; and whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relation of North Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of all the members of each house concurring.*—That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required, to issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on the 28th of February, A. D. 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled at such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors, appointed by the Sheriffs, with the advice of three Justices of the Peace, of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of Sec. 6, Chap. 52, of Revised Code.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to take out duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, on the question of "Convention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the Clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: *Provided*, the day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the Governor shall, in like manner, issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the election for delegates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the votes shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That if a vacancy occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State or by refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding [illegible] may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the mileage and per diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any representative to any convention or State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe qualifications for its members, not inconsistent with the true intent of this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent of the people to the propositions herein contained, being respectively expressed by the vote, "Convention" or "No Convention" at the time and in the mode hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the house of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereto being expressed as in preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this convention is called; and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly [illegible] day of February, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
H. T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, this is to command the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the State, to cause an election to be held in the manner prescribed by said Act, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, and for delegates thereto; and they are furthermore enjoined to conform, in all respects, to the requirements of said Act.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of February, A. D., 1861.

By the Governor,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Secretary.*

☞ *Every paper in the State* will copy the foregoing, with this notice, one time.

PERSONAL RENCOUNTER.

A personal rencounter occurred yesterday evening in front of the Yarborough House in Raleigh, between W. W. Holden, Esq., and Mr. John Spelman, the former the editor of the Standard, and the latter of the State Journal. The facts, so far as we can learn, are these: Mr. Holden, on seeing Gov. Ellis pass the Hotel, made some remark about him, and coupled Mr. Spelman's name with his denunciations of the Governor, whereupon Mr. S advanced and made some remark, when Mr. H. struck him with his walking stick. Mr. S. drew a pistol and fired twice, but did no damage. We learn that Mr. S's head was considerably injured by Mr. H's cane. A large and excited crowd soon gathered about the Hotel, and the county and city authorities had difficulty in preserving the peace. "Colt" and "Bowie" were prominent in the ranks, but fortunately they were not called into service. Mr. Holden was not hurt at all.

Ad Valorem Banner.

There are reports from Charleston in circulation that the military authorities there have completed their preparations for an attack upon Fort Sumter, and only await the order to open the batteries. It is also reported that Gov. Pickens has directed Col. Hayne to demand of the President the unconditional surrender of the fort, and in case of non-compliance that the attack will be ordered. Col. Hayne had not presented any communication to the President up to eight o'clock on Friday evening last. He has, however, it is stated, received his instructions, and will no doubt attempt to open negotiations with the President without delay.

MARRIED,

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Prather, Mr. J. C. NICHOLSON, of Forsyth, to Miss M. E. LITTLE, of Guilford. All for the *Union*.

[We acknowledge the receipt of the printer's fee in some fine cake.—Our best wishes attend the happy couple.]

On the 13th inst., by W. H. Henderson Esq., Mr. R. S. GREEN and Miss MARTHA JANE ESTER, all of Davidson.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by M. J. Crews, Esq., Mr. WM. J. BOYD, of Halifax county, Va., to Miss MARY E. MERRIT, of Forsyth.

In Surry County, on the 16th inst., by Wm. T. Lewis, Esq., Mr. SANDY SIMPSON, to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG, all of Surry.

DIED.

In Winston, on the 1st inst., ELLEN LOUISA SUSSDORFF, aged about 11 months.

Copartnership Notice.

EBELO has this day admitted his son ALFRED, as partner in the mercantile business.

With many thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, the new firm assure their friends and the public that nothing on their part shall be left undone, in order to merit a continuance of the same.

"Quick Sales and Short Profits," shall continue the ruling policy, and standing order of the day.

EBELO & SON.

Salem, N C., Feb. 1st, 1861.

☞ All those indebted to me are earnestly [illegible] notes with good security must be laid in, otherwise the claims will be found in officers hands.

The present deranged state of public affairs and consequent total loss of confidence, makes this course imperative.

E BELO.

Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st., 1861. 41-3t

SALE OF Valuable Lands AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Agent of the heirs of Philip Snider, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on

Thursday, 28th of February, 1861,

all the lands of which Philip Snider died seized and possessed; the same lying in Forsyth County, on the South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Teague, Jacob Charles and others.

Said lands will be sold in two tracts, to wit: one tract, including the Dwelling House and other improvements, containing **115½ Acres, more or less,** embracing some valuable Low Ground and Meadow; an excellent Orchard of choice Apple and Peach Trees. The improvements consist of two Dwelling Houses, Barn, Stables, Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and all necessary Outhouses.

The other tract contains 63 ACRES, more or less, including some excellent Meadow ground.

Said Lands are valuable and desirable.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

Also at the same time and place, as Administrator of said dec'd., I will sell a ONE HORSE WAGON, a CROSS CUT SAW, a quantity of IRON, some *Tables, Benches, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.*

A credit of six months will be given on the above personal property, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

WILLIAM SNIDER, Agent and Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1861. 41-4t

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

Salem, Jan. 1861.

MELLER'S CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. F. W. MELLER.

Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. } IN EQUITY.

John F. New and others, vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Jilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman. Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

January 11, 1861. $5 38-6w.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of **Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,** which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of **Confectioneries,**

Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINDS, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

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THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

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May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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In Great variety at the Bookstore.

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LULA IS GONE.

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

With a heart forsaken I wander
In silence, in grief and alone
On a form departed I ponder,
For Lula, sweet Lula, is gone.
Gone when the roses have faded,
Gone when the meadows are bare
To a land by orange blossoms shaded
Where Summer ever lingers on the air.

CHORUS.

Lula, Lula, Lula is gone;
With summer birds her bright smiles
To sunny lands have flown.
When day breaketh gladly
My heart waketh sadly,
For Lula, Lula is gone.

Not a voice awakens the mountains,
No gladness returns with the dawn,
Not a smile is mirrored in the fountains,
For Lula, sweet Lula, is gone.
Day is bereft of its pleasures,
Night of its beautiful dreams,
While the dirge of well remembered measures
Is murmered in the ripple of the streams.

CHORUS.

When I view the chill-blighted bowers
And roam o'er the snow-cover'd plain,
How I long for spring's budding flowers
To welcome her sweet smiles again.
Why does the earth seem forsaken?
Time will this sadness remove:
At her voice the meadows will awaken
To verdure, sweet melody and love.

CHORUS.

A MODERN DICTIONARY.

Author—A dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin.

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Critic—A large dog, that goes unchained and barks at everything he does not understand.

Cigar—A slender, yellow, speckled tube, formed of the leaves of a wonderful plant, discovered by Raleigh. When women turn false and men selfish—when your creditor duns you like a fiend, and your debtor takes the Act—when the future looks dark and the present dreary—by the fragrance of this little instrument, extracted by means of fire, you are for a brief period rendered insensible to every sorrow, and lulled into dreams more entertaining than those of sleep.

Distant Relations—People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich and to insult you if you are poor.

Doctor—A man who kills you to day to keep you from dying to-morrow.

Death—An ill-bred fellow, who visits people at all seasons and insists upon their immediate returning his call.

Editor—A poor wretch, who every day empties his brains in order to fill his stomach.

Friend—A person who will not notice you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Heart—A rare article; sometimes found in a human being. It is soon destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Housewifery—An ancient art; said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives, now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the lower orders.

Honor—Shooting a friend whom you love through the head, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise.

Jail—The penalty of misfortune, and the reward of virtue.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at the bar.

Laughter—An agreeable and contagious convulsion of the human countenance, on receiving a tailor's bill or being asked to return an umbrella.

Lunatic Asylum—A hospital, where detected lunatics are sent by those who have had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmity.

Marriage—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanting regions and returns to earth.

Opera—A species of dramatic entertainment to which the audience bring apples and oranges.

Public Abuse—The mud with which every traveler is spattered on his road to distinction.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Satirical Poems—Harmless impertinence in verse.

Tragedian—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much a night.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. A vulgar word. It creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

Wedded Bliss—A term used by Milton.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of man.

Young Attorney—A useless member of society who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

"Let Her Go."—"I was," said the reverned gentleman, "attending divine service in Norfolk several years ago, during a season of some excitement." While the officiating clergyman was in the midst of a most interesting discussion, an old lady among the congregation arose clapped her hands, and exclaimed, "Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I would fly off to glory." The worthy gentleman thus interrupted, immediately replied, "Good Lord, stick it in and let her go, she's but a trouble here." This quieted the old lady.

An ingenious attorney, who always made it a point to get the case, was applied to by a man who had stolen some pork, to defend him.—Accordingly in his usual inventive way, he ruined the principal evidence on which the plaintiff relied, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. After the verdict was declared, as the follow was leaving the court house, he whispered to his attorney thus: "Squire, what shall I do with the pork, for I have got it yet? "Eat it," replied the lawyer, "for the jury say you did not steal it."

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J. Card,	L. Lynch,
Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lasiter,
Mrs. Sarah M. Cook,	" Grizzy Lasiter,
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Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp,	J. T Rights,
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B. F. Grove,	Martin Smith,
Jno. W. Gentry,	A. C. Transue,
Miss Catharine Hines,	Levi Tuck,
Thomas M. Hampton,	P. VanLien,
W. P. Henly,	Miss Mary Walsh,
F. J. Hoyt,	A. S Wagoner,
H. Hoover,	L. W. Wright,
C. E Jordan,	Andrew Yokly.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE, Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

JAMES M. LINEY,
General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand Drawings and Prices sent free.

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References.

McPheeters Gheslin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.
Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Stor

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSH at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.
Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionery. J. O. HALL.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are requested to call immediately and pay the interest, or I shall make them pay principal and interest. JOSEPH GLOVER.
Dec. 10th, 1860. 52-1m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Coldness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors or Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; J. W. P. Henly, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del, and St. Louis, Missouri

Prizes vary from $2 to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $3! to $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanations, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

SAPONIFIER,

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladies' Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red.

and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, at the Drug Store.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 25, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1861. NO. 12.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing avertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - $3 50
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For twelve months, - - $8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIANS OF WESTERN N. C.

A writer in the North Carolina Presbyterian gives the following interesting account of the Indians who live in the Western part of North Carolina:

James W. Terrell, Esq.. is the agent of the United States Government in its dealings with the Indians. Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., is the agent of the Indians. There are now about 1500 Indians—a slight increase—1000 in Jackson county, and 500 in Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. Of those in Jackson and immediately about Quallah Town I must speak. They have a church called Echota Mission, for which the M. E. Church, through the Holston Conference makes provision. They often have preaching from other denominations. They attend church well, and behave very orderly while there. The preacher uses the English language, and an interpreter—usually Charles Hornbuxkle—translates it into Cherokee. They have a hymn book and Bible in their own language. Some years ago the plan of a Mission School was started, but proved a failure, for the reason that the chidren went to school, looked at books and heard English for five or six hours, then went home and heard nothing but their native tongue for the rest of the day. Had it been a boarding school, and they have heard exclusively English, it would not have failed. It seems they acquired a rather queer idea of our language, as it was almost impossible to prevent their reading and pronouncing the words backwards. Most of them who learned at all did it only in that way.

They are gradually improving in their habits, and adopting the customs of the whites. They now marry according to our laws, the first marriage on this style having been celebrated last spring;—and I was informed that very often the young men of the tribe may be seen gallanting the females—their ancient and usual custom of walking being single file, tallest first, tapering down to the smallest able to walk. I once met on the Nantihala mountain a string thus drawn out, and for a very polite salutation got nothing but "Ugh" as I supposed, but as I have since learned *Oseon* which is significant to good morning. Another salutation is *Osecenaleh*, or wish you well. In olden times when an Indian died he was carried out into the open air, that his spirit might be free to go wheresoever it pleased. They still retain their superstitious habits enough to open all the windows and doors.

Most of them dress as the whites, even beginning to lay aside the blanket. But one Indian in the whole tribe now retains and carries out in their primitive purity all the old customs, dress, &c.; he looks with somewhat of scorn upon the changes of his brethren. His name is Yonanatta, or Bear at home; and he carries out his name as far as staying at home is concerned, for he is seen no where else, except once a year, when he comes to Quallah Town to receive his share of the fund. This fund I had best explain.—The U. S. Government appropriated a certain amount to carry the Cherokees to Indian Territory. On certain conditions a number of them were allowed to remain, and the money appropriated for their removal was invested. They now receive the annual interest on it. It was so much per head of family, and as the heads of families die off their children usually draw the whole and buy land.

An old woman, emphatically the last of the Catawbas, now lives near Quallah Town. I was told of a boy, part white and part Catawba, who could speak English, Catawba and Cherokee. The last of the great chiefs of the Cherokees was Eonguski or Bear-in-water; the poetry of whose existence was once traced to the pen of one of the great men, whom my good old home has been honored with calling one of her citizens. The oldest Cherokee man now living in Hunesugeh or Wister Grape; he he is 106 years old.

The Cherokee's of this State have correspondence with those in Indian Territory, and several have passed to and from that country. They have a written language, and, as all know who are at all acquainted with them, some books have been printed in their tongue. Their alphabet contains 86 characters, each representing an independent sound; and they have no sound in their language which requires them to close their lips. All their words I ever heard were gutteral and nasal; and the sweet Indian names, which romance delights to speak of, when pronounced by a Cherokee, do not sound very prettily. They do not call themselves Cherokees but Enoneyeh, in trying to say Cherokee they say Chullkee. Their alphabet I am told is the invention of a Scotch half breed. They are evidently not an intelligent race—once very superstitious, fond of war and the chase. Many of their old traditions, I fear are lost forever.

I could get but two. One of a great giant with an iron finger, who lived at the head of Shooting Creek, in Cherokee county.—He lived on the livers of the tribe; and when an Indian sickened, drooped and died, it was said the giant with the iron finger had stolen his liver. At length a great company had gathered together, went to his cave, and there found him. They shot at him many times without success, when a little bird flew down out of a tree and told one of the Indians to shoot him in the finger and it would kill him. He did so, and it had the effect. Ever after that little bird was held in reverence by them. Another: That a great many years ago there lived on the tops of the highest mountains a race of invisible people, that any Indian by a long life of strict morality and good deeds, would become so pure that he could see that invisible race. Once such an Indian arranged an intermarriage between an Indian and one of the invisible creatures—a contract by which it was agreed all the Cherokees should be made immortal. The meeting was to be half way upon a high mountain, and the Indians were not to speak a word under penalty of annulling the bargain. The Cherokees marched up, a great white cloud began to move down. As it came very near a Cherokee spoke, immediately the cloud vanished—their hopes were at an end. [A lady to whom I mentioned this last tradition suggested that "had it been one of white men they would have said a woman spoke."]

They have their own physicians—mostly using herbs and roots. For the cure of hooping cough or measles they immerse the children into cold water. Not being able to see one of their doctors, I could not get such information of their medicines as I desired. Indians have no beard.

As to pretty Indians, I have seen one and one only. She was a girl apparently 19 years of age, named Chullou—probably a corruption of Julia. It has no signification, nor was I able to find any such names as "Evening Star, &c." She had a sister named Alehna. Many of the men are finely formed and splendidly muscled. The finest looking Indians are the half-breeds—one parent white. Mixture of blood and association with the whites is considered an honor, but it is a disgrace to marry a mulatto or a negro. Several who have done so have immediately lost caste with their tribe.

BAPTISTS.

Dr. Sprague, in his Annals of the American Baptist Pulpit, gives the following as the date of the planting of the Baptist Church in the several States:

"Rhode Island, 1636; Massachusetts, 1663; New York, 1669; Maine, 1682; South Carolina, 1683; Pennsylvania, 1684; New Jersey, 1688; Delaware, 1703; Connecticut, 1705; Virginia, 1714; North Carolina, 1727; Maryland, 1742; New Hampshire, 1755; Georgia, 1757; Vermont, 1768; Tennessee, 1780; Kentucky, 1781; Ohio, 1790; Illinois, 1796; District of Columbia, 1802; Indiana, 1802; Missouri, 1804; Mississippi, 1807, Alabama, 1810; Louisiana, 1812; Michigan, 1822, Iowa, 1836; Wisconsin, 1837; Texas, 1840; and Florida, 1842."

PROFITS OF HIGH FARMING.

In a lecture, Mr. Alderman Mechi, referring to his Tiptree Hall estate, said:

"For the last six years, my gain as landlord and tenant on my little farm of 170 acres has been nearly £700 (about $3,500, or over $20 per acre) per annum. Even this year, with wheat at 42s. per quarter, I have gained £600, after paying every expense. Of course much of this gain has arisen from steam power, drainage, deep cultivation, and other improvements; but the liquefied manure system has greatly contributed to this result."

DISTRESS AMONG THE LABORING CLASSES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Within the last six weeks, (says the Philadelphia Press,) not less than 15,000 and perhaps 20,000 persons in this city have unexpectedly been discharged from situations where they enjoyed the privilege of earning their bread by the sweat of their brows.—Directly and indirectly, probably not less than 50,000 persons depended upon these exertions of the operatives for subsistence. The small savings which those who have lost their situations had hoarded up will soon be spent, and as the season grows more and more inclement, and their necessities increase day by day, their scanty resources will rapidly diminish. If the present uncertainties are not soon dispelled, many of those who are now busily at work will not retain their situations, and the number of those who will be unable to support themselves will rapidly increase. We are, therefore, drifting into a position which demands the thoughtful attention of all who are interested in the welfare of our city.

From the Wilmington Herald.
JANUARY 8th, 1861.

ADDRESS

To the Clergy and Laity of the Christian Churches of the Country:

Dear Brethren:—When evils so great impend over our beloved country, every citizen should do his utmost to avert them, and especially should Christians seek the good of their native land, because of the house of the Lord their God which is in it. We have therefore presumed, humbly, but earnestly to beseech your favorable attention to the following views touching the duties appropriate to the people of God in this day of rebuke.

The great sectional questions which divide the opinions of the North and the South, seem at length to have reached the crisis. One State has formally retracted its allegiance to the Union; others are preparing to follow, and a tempest of excitement shakes the nation. "We are in the midst of a revolution only bloodless as yet." But every day the complications assume a more angry aspect; a fatal current seems drifting all parties with frightful rapidity towards the bloody arbitrament of the sword. Daily the public heart stands still, expecting lest the next breeze which sweeps from the South, come freighted with the resounding crash of civil war which may soon be re echoed from all other quarters.

The counsels of rulers seem to be turned into disappointment, and the lover of his country knows not whither to look for refuge, except to God. But, in this extremity, a cheering voice reaches us from the great city of New York, in the form of a Christian appeal to the people of God in the South, and signed by twenty-six of the most beloved, and venerable names among the clergy of various Christian denominations.

A similar appeal is also issued by most revered and influential Christians, from Chicago, in the great North West. The object of both is to summon God's people to the rescue of their country, and to the blessed work of peace makers; to hold out to us the right hand of love and sympathy, across the chasm which threatens to divide our country; to give us their solemn assurances, that sectionalism and fanaticism are not dominant at the north; and to pledge themselves to the noble work of breaking the rising power, and restoring to us our rights in the Union. Stating the solemn conviction that the victory of truth and right over error can yet be secured, if time and favorable auspices are allowed for the discussion there, they implore the South not to precipitate the rupture of the Confederation, before they are allowed to go behind the heated or interested partisans, who have misdirected public opinion, and make the appeal to the honest and patriotic people. Every Christian at the South will concur in meeting these fraternal and generous advances, in the spirit in which they are made. We know that we may bid our Northern brethren God speed in their work, in behalf of the Southern Christians. We joyfully reciprocated their affectionate greeting, and pray God that they may be successful in moderating animosities, and removing misconceptions, in dispelling fanaticism; and we entreat them to lose no time in a work so urgently needed to allay the just apprehensions of our people. But now does it not become us, Christian brethren of the South, to co-operate in our sphere in the same peaceful work?

Have we no animosities to moderate, no misapprehensions to repudiate, no exaggerations of feeling and language to confess, and no advances to make towards a renewed fraternity?

All Southern Christians would deplore an unnecessary rupture of the Federal Union, bequeathed to us by our heroic sires, as marring their glorious work, and showing ourselves unworthy of their inheritance; as bringing the gorgeous promise of the "Empire Republic" to an early and ignominious close; as plunging the country into the inevitable evils of financial distress, and but too probably into the horrors of frequent wars; as inaugurating on this hitherto peaceful continent, the jealous political system of Europe, with its balance of power, its enormous standing armies, its crushing taxation, and, ultimately, its despotic governments; as covering the claims of American Christianity and Republicanism with failure and disgrace before the world; as destroying our national weight and glory, and thus our personal security abroad; as disappointing the hopes of self-government throughout the nations, and justifying the claims of tyranny; as bringing inumerable confusions, disruptions and disasters upon the churches of Christ; and as arresting the beneficent labors of one-third of the missionaries and teachers, and drying up a similar portion of the charities, which now carry life to the perishing souls of the Heathen. Surely, he who would risk even the possibility of a result so dire, unless impelled to it by causes absolute and inexorable, hath not the heart of a Christian, nor even of a man.

Do these causes then exist? We would distinctly say, to avoid creating a mischievous mistake, that if the Southern States of this Union are persistently refused their full rights in the confederation, and its common territories, and the protection granted by the Constitution to their peculiar property, then, in our opinion, the Southern people must conclude that these causes do exist, and that the catastrophe, however lamentable, must be met, sorrowfully indeed, and yet with the resolution of freemen. But on the other hand, we cordially appreciate the honorable sincerity of the reverend Brethren of the North, who assure us that in their opinion, the necessity for this ultimate resort does not yet exist; and, assuredly, every motive should prompt us to hope till hope becomes impossible, that they judge correctly. We rejoice to see grounds for such hope in the large and patriotic minority, approaching so nearly to half the Northern community, who in the late Presidential election, cast their suffrages with so much manliness in favor of our rights; in the extensive reaction which has since appeared in public sentiment there; in the persevering hopes and efforts of our wisest and most patriotic legislators to conciliate; and in the force of truth and right, when fairly presented. Nor can we permit this hope to be extinguished by the pertinacity of the leaders of that misguided party which assails our rights, when their conduct may be so fully explained by the personal exasperations of former political collisions, by their confident expectation that the imprudent haste of some part of the Southern people would compromise the justice of their cause before the nation, and by their full consciousness that the peaceful triumph of constitutional right would be the final downfall of their selfish ambition.

We can easily believe that these considerations may prompt them to deny us justice, and yet that their constituents would be more just to us than these leaders who misrepresent them. Moreover, if sectional differences, so long and so keenly contested, had not produced many misconceptions on both sides, we should have been more or less than human, and our party history would be different from that of all other free nations. May not patience and serious discussion, in the presence of interests so solemn and tremendous, dissipate those misconceptions? Is there not still ground to hope that, if the Southern people would carefully avoid complicating their righteous cause, by any undue haste, or by infringing upon existing laws, or even prejudices, more than the absolute necessities of self dependence require; if the great issue were carried back from embittered party leaders, to the body of the citizens, disencumbered of all other questions, of a change of administration, and of public wealth, which were recently mixed with it; if the North were asked whether she would yield to us a generous and fair construction of our equal rights, and in the future punctually observe it, or whether she would force us to an unwilling, but necessary self-defence, outside the Union, the answer would be one which would restore peace to an anxious country?

Now we can humbly urge upon you, dear brethren of the South, whether it is not due to our country, to our race, to our God, and due, especially, to the noble men who are entreating us to give them one more opportunity to achieve our rights and our peace for us, by the weapons of argument, that we should withhold the irreparable step as long as there is a spark of hope?

And to our brethren of the North and South alike, we would say, when that final step is so solemn, and may be so awful, should not every honorable means for avoiding its necessity be exhausted by the good man before he takes it? Yea, even though we were uncertain whether the glimmer of hope were a true living spark, or only an illusion, would it not be better to wait till that uncertainty is decided, than to incur the calamities of the extreme remedy, and afterwards be haunted, perhaps, by the remorseful discovery that we had precipitated them without actual necessity? We do not advise that any of the measures truly necessary for self-defence be delayed a single day; but we would respectfully plead, that it would be eminently worthy of you, Christian citizens, to seek the suspension of all such measures as would cut off or embarrass the appeal from the rulers to the people of the North, as would causelessly embitter or complicate the existing differences, and, above all, such measures as would set on fire the destroying passions of civil war. It becomes us, even while we prepare for the worst, to look diligently on all sides for some mediating umpire, by whose impartial hand the dogs of war may be held in lease till the final verdict of the people is given. Surely God has not given us over to madness, but the issue might still be that they should then be chained up forever, instead of being now let loose to rend our common mother. And further, we would humbly appeal to all Christians, of the North and South, to exert everywhere the moderating influences appropriate to the followers of the Prince of Peace. It cannot but appear to the reasonable mind most unsuitable, that Christian men, and Christian ministers should be in the extreme front of party movements, when all history tells us that such movements never become heated without becoming extreme. In tempering the body politic together, God has given the Christian members a function like that of the conscience in the natural man, which regulates and moderates the whole.—The movement of the common body is the resultant of many concurring forces, of which, if some are liable to be too sluggish, many are always too impetuous. The Christian may therefore safely conclude that his duty will be best performed by acting with the moderate instead of the vehement. God's people are the regulators of the social machine.—Shall they forget this most necessary and wholesome function, and throw their whole momentum to hurry that motion which they should regulate? Then nothing can be expected but that the machine will wreck itself with its own mad velocity. Let us then all study moderation of political sentiments, of resentments, and of language. Let us keep a watch before the door of our lips, lest some needless word issue forth to exasperate what is already too angry. Let us see to it that we do not imitate the sin, nor share the guilt of those who have perverted the sacred influences of Christianty to sanctify their malignant feelings. Let the Sabbath, with its sacred calm, be reserved more jealously than ever for topics truly divine, in order that its recurring sanctities may aid in tempering the excitement of the people. For this is the wise ordinance of Him who "made the Sabbath for man," that this weekly breach in the current, of our secular cares, and the sobering and elevating contrast of heavenly contemplations, might prevent the flow of earthly passions from becoming morbid, and chafing the soul into frenzy.

It is usually found that wherever the excitements of our weekly debates are allowed to intrude into the sanctuary, the pulpit and the Sabbath, a feverish exasperation of popular feeling results.

The urgency of our Country's dangers will be our apology for again beseeching you, dear Brethren, to remember your Christian responsibilities to God and his Church. Every man whose heart is not harder than the nether millstone, will surely count the cost at such a time as this, and view deliberately the terrible results which may possibly or probably come from error now committed. In disunion, or civil war now before us, a civil war whose rigor and atrocities may appal the world? The wisest hearts admit the fear. Let each man then place himself now before it is too late, in the midst of the possible horrors of that fratricidal war, let him bring before his mind a country ravaged, its fields lately smiling with plenty, stained by battle and the carnage of fellow-citizens, and brethren of a common Christianity, its cities sacked or deserted, its peaceful homes desolated, and its order displaced by fierce anarchy, and let him ask himself whether, as he stands amidst ruin he will be able to take Heaven to witness that none of its guilt is on its skirts. Let each man remember that he must answer at the judgment seat of Christ, for his conduct as a citizen, and see to it that when he meets there the ghosts of all that shall be slain, of all the wives that shall be widowed, of all the children that shall be consigned to orphanage and destitution, of all the hoary parents that shall be bereaved of their sons in this quarrel, and of all the ignorant damned through our neglect while we are waging the work of mutual destruction, he shall be able to appeal to the Searcher of Hearts that none of it was his doing: that every whit of this mountainous aggregate of guilt belongs to his adversaries, and not to himself: that he had exhausted every righteous expedient, and exerted every lawful power to avoid it. If, brethren, you can do this, it will be well with you, however ill it may be with our miserable country. But if not, who can estimate that guilt? But blessed be God all is not yet lost. And if only his church shall have grace given to her equal to her duty; if she can only rise above the vulgar mists of prejudice, false pride and mutual recriminations; if she shall steadily lift up the calm, loving, and potential voice of God's Law, speaking peace to the tumults of the people, and even to the incipient din of war; if the hands of Christian Love are now made strong, to knit again the bands which angry and selfish men have rent, how glorious will be this achievement of Christianity to her Lord, and how blessed to his creatures.

Fellow Citizens, let us arise as one man, and accomplish it. And finally, that this peaceful victory may be won; we would repeat the call to prayer, "God is our Refuge and Strength, a very pleasant Help in trouble." Let us continue, daily, before the throne of the heavenly grace, those humiliations and entreaties to which we were called by our venerable Chief Magistrate, until God have mercy upon us, and the sword, which is stretched out over the land, is withdrawn. And we will be

Your servants, for Christ's sake.

M. B. GRIER,
Pastor 1st Presbyt'n Church, Wilmington, N.C.
J. L. PRICHARD,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Wilmington, N. C.
T. W. GUTHRIE,
Pastor Front st. M. E. Ch. Wilmington, N. C.
M. M. McQUEEN,
Pastor 2d Presbyt'n Church, Wilmington, N.C.
JNO. H. MENGRET,
Pastor Ev. Lutheran Church, Wilmington, N.C.

We, whose names are undersigned, coincide in the general sentiments of the above address, and second its recommendations:

THOS. ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocse of N. C.
J. A. WAINRIGHT,
Rector St. John's Church, Wilmington, N. C.
DANIEL MORRELLE,
Deacon St. Paul's Church, Wilmington N. C.
R. B. DRANE,
Rector of St. James' Parish, Wilmington, N.C.
THOS. MURPHY,
Pastor St. Thomas' Church, Wilmington, N.C.
J. W. WHEELER,
Pastor Fifth st. M.E Church, Wilmingt'n, N.C.

STATE OF THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 26, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty-three—

Mr. GILMER said:

Mr. SPEAKER:—The storm that now rages in the South threatened before I left my home. It has increased and is still increasing. It is near at hand, and is all around us. It has been my hope that some action of the two Houses of Congress would, ere this, have allayed this threatening tempest. I regret that it has not been done. I do not think, I trust, that it is not too late for something to be done by this Congress by which this Government may yet be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and the greatest people upon the earth. I must confess I feel discouraged by the fact that our northern friends have, up to this hour, made no demonstration. Whether they intend to do so or not, I am not assured; but appearances indicate a cold, icy, stoical indifference to this raging storm in the Southern States. A final effort, a desperate struggle, is now being made in all the Southern States to consummate that which South Carolina now avows she has had at heart for the last thirty or forty years.—When I was a boy in that gallant State, the doctrine of nullification was preached. It was said to be a peaceful remedy. It was said to be the only constitutional remedy by which differences between a State and the General Government, in relation to power could be safely settled. But when that heresy was crushed out during the administration of General Jackson, the next resort was to secession. In order to give that some plausibility, it was said to be most peaceful in its character. Nullification never could have had many friends—secession never could have had many friends, were it not that their advocates gave the most solemn assurances that they were Constitutional Union men, and excelled all others in attachment to the Constitution and the Union; and that the direction which they led was the better for the preservation of both. Those bills were made acceptable with the most seductive assurances of good designs and peaceful purposes.

I pass, sir, over many points of history in relation to this matter, which go to show that this conspiring for disunion has been at for many years, to come down to a day within the last twelve months. When the Democratic party permitted itself to be disrupted by the nullifiers and the seceders at Charleston and Baltimore, and our nullifying and seceding friends rallied under a nomination of Union men, they held up that nomination of Union candidates to the southern people as a reason why they were not for disrupting this Government, in case Lincoln was elected. They insisted vociferously that they had made Union nominations; that they had put at the head of their ticket men who were Union men, as showing they had no design of disrupting the Government, in case they were defeated and Lincoln was elected. When they were accused of looking to disunion in case of defeat, they uniformly, in the South—almost without exception in the border southern States—denied it most manfully. What is the result? The men who regulated and controlled that disruption of the Democratic party; the men who enlisted under the Breckinridge ticket; the men who have maintained nulification as being peaceful in its character—who have advocated secession as a peaceful remedy: where are they? Doing all they can, every where, to destroy this Union.

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentlemen permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. GILMER. I decline to yield.—What is said now? and what is the course pursued by them now? To give the country time for reflection? To give the country time to consider? Are the people allowed to consider what they shall do? When Georgia was calling her convention, when Alabama was calling her convention, when Mississippi was calling her convention, what did we see? We found telegram after telegram going from this place; not for peace, not for reason, not for reflection, but still further to inflame the Southern mind; still further to fire the southern heart; still further to run into madness; into considerate action, the whole southern people. North Carolina and Virginia are now calling conventions; and what is the course pursued by men professing to want to preserve the Union? I will only call attention to what was published in yesterday's Globe. Here it is:

"A dispatch from Richmond says: Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent out an address to the people of Virginia giving a review of the congressional proceedings in reference to the great question of the day, and the probable action of Congress, saying that it is vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people of the South could accept. They also say that they are satisfied that the Republican party designs by civil war alone to coerce the Southern States under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia in convention, will afford the surest means, under the provi-

[From the Liverpool Post Dec. 25.]

WHAT THEY SAY IN MOBILE.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Liverpool from a Scotch gentleman in Mobile:—

"We are in the midst of revolution here, and before three months go out the eight cotton States will be an independent people. This will be quit for England and Scotland, for as we will have the same duties on Northern goods as on those of England, England and France, &c., will undersell the North in our market, we having no manufactures of our own. *Let no man on your side believe the nonsense told by your abolitionists regarding the misery of the negroes here—it is all a delusion.* The late Robert Owen was a great philanthropist. The last number of the Westminster Review will show that Robert Owen said that the negroes of the West Indies were far more comfortable and ten times happier than the laborers of England; and this will apply to the negroes here. The abolition delusion is mere madness. They emancipated the slaves in Jamaica, and what is the consequence? Before the emancipation 200,000 tons of sugar were shipped from that island; last year there were only 45,000 tons shipped. England and the North want to emancipate our slaves. We export nearly 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and England is crying out that is not enough. If your abolitionists get their way, we could not export 1,000,000 bales, and what would become of Lancashire and Lanark? Starvation. Besides, 4,000,000 of slaves emancipated could not live in the presence of the 8,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons inhabiting the country. I could see nothing for the poor negro but extermination. They would rob and they would fight, and the white people would destroy them. I hope Queen Victoria will lend us twenty or thirty of her men-of-war ships to assist our commerce. If she keep good faith with us there is no telling what might happen. *I would not be surprised to see good sound constitutional monarchy here in three years.* We are a republican aristocracy already, and sooner than allow the country to be destroyed by emancipation of the negro, we boldly look to a strong government, and who would suit so well as one of Queen Victoria's sons? You then would be our friends out and out. Our eight States are as large as all Europe, save Russia, and here is the foundation of a great people—negroes and all. We want foreign commerce, the establishment of the useful arts, and we want liberalism, the arts and sciences, and we have riches enough for all this."

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dence of God, in averting the impending civil war, and preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.'"

Here are two ideas, particularly dangerous in their character, prominent in this address. The first is, that Virginia's only safety is in leaving this Union. And the second is equally fallacious, equally dangerous; and it is, that that is the only way to *reconstruct* this Government. I noticed also the following in the North Carolina Standard, a Democratic paper, but with a Union standard, referring to a letter sent from here by a Sentator from North Carolina in the other House:

"Among other things, Mr. Clingman charges that the 'hesitation or division' in the South, and the 'delay in the State' are encouraging the Black Republicans; that the Black Republicans only want an opportunity to 'compel the South to submit to their domination, *to the extent even of abolishing slavery*, should civil war afford them a tolerable pretext.'"

Why, Mr. Speaker, this idea of a reconstruction of the Union is only a part and parcel of the fruitful expedients by which the popular mind is to be lulled, until the people, deceived by it, are drifted into the terrible consequences of the disruption of this Government. What, sir; get the fifteen slave States of this Union separated from the eighteen free States as the proper mode to be pursued to procure a reconstruction of this Government! There is a purpose and a design in all this. You meet the plain and honest-hearted Democrat, or an old Whig either, of North Carolina, or Virginia, or Kentucky, or Missouri, and tell him that the ultimate design and purpose of the movement is to sever finally and forever these slave States from the free, and break up this Union, and he would shudder at the idea, as the men who voted for Breckinridge would have shuddered had they known the truth—had they been told that, on the failure of that ticket, its friends intended to dissolve the Union. The true intention or purpose is not made known to them. Should the honest farmers, mechanics, and merchants of the South be told the truth, that the object is the final disruption of the Government, they would shudder at the idea. When you throw out a decoy duck, and tell them this deception, this syren song, that this is only a movement of the southern States to procure a reconstruction of this Government, I submit, with great deference, that you deceive them.—Reconstruction! You might as well tell me, after you had taken a delicate watch, and put it under the ponderous blows of a forge hammer, that you only did it that you might reconstruct, with perfection, its complex machinery.

I have no hope that they will ever come to the work of reconstruction. But if they should, I fear they will fail, and "I should not, I confess, be much surprised if it were to turn out their first step had been in breaking the main spring." I honor Virginia and North Carolina, and all the southern States that have not seceded; and I desire that they shall understand what is really covered up in this cry of a readjustment of the Government.

I would now say to my northern friends,—to the members of the Republican party, that you have it in your power, and that too, I conceive, without any material sacrifice of any principle valuable to you or any one, to crush this thing out in one hour. You have the power, and you ought to quiet the minds of all reasonable men in the slave States. You have it—and I say it with great respect—you have it in your power to crush out the enemies of this great and glorious Government. Why, sir, do you think these ultra men insist on what they call protection, because it is of any value to them? Whenever you say to them, take it as you want it, then you hand over to them what will be to them their political winding-sheet. It is not because it is a thing which is really valuable to the South that they desire protection, nor is it because it would be any injury to the North if you grant it. They demand it because they think you will refuse it; and by your refusal, they hope the South will be inflamed to the extent of breaking up this Government—*the very thing* the leaders desire.

Let me ask you, northern gentlemen—I beg pardon when I address you as northern men, but you are the men to whom I want to appeal—let me ask you one question. Suppose the Congress of the United States were to pass a law that no Governor of a Territory, that no member of a Territorial Legislature, that no man of any prominence in the Government, should give a vote, make a speech or utter a word against the right of a slaveholder to settle and remain with his slaves in any Territory he longing to this Government, north or south; do you think it would make a solitay slave State more than otherwise would naturally be, provided the North had an equal chance to emigrate and settle in those Territories?—Would it make one more slave? There is not a man in this House who can put his hand up on his breast and say that he believes that it would make one slave State more or less, or one free State more or less, or one slave more or less. And if you want effectually to break up this disunion movement, all you have to do is to rise in your might in this Congress, and say, "Gentlemen of the South, just fix it so that there shall be equal rights of immigration and settlement in the Territories given to all the States; and when the people have the power to form a State constitution, which, as things now stand, will be a very short time, they shall be permitted to come in with a free or a slave constitution, as they desire." Do this, and you could do nothing that would disappoint the disunionists more, or which would so speedily prove their downfall. There would be joy and gladness among all the industrious masses; but weeping, mourning, and wailing, and a speedy end to the ambitious schemes of disunion politicians. Why, gentlemen of the North, let me remind you of the Kansas-Lecompton troubles, frauds and swindles. The manner in which they were settled was not of your device. As you know, a few conservatives of the South had to struggle for a long time to prevail upon some of you to vote with us upon the Crittenden amendment, because it is said that the people of Kansas, a Territory north of the line of 36° 30', might or might not have slavery, just as they pleased. Many of you were committed against there being any slave State north of the paralell of 36° 30'. We prevailed upon you to join us in making a settlement. At last you came up and voted with a few conservative men of the South, to settle the question by allowing the people of Kansas to take the matter into their own hands, and say whether there should be slavery there or not. You did that; and I ask you what was the result? The result in Kansas shows that there is no harm to you in that course. On that principle you triumphed.—On that principle mainly for adopting it in that case, has your strength grown up in your section; and I believe there are not now, in any section of this Union, many who have courage enough to denounce the course then taken to settle that difficulty. You triumphed then. But as I think, on a correct, fair principle, all you ought to desire is the maintenance of that principle, whether it runs out for you or against you. You have it in your power to maintain it. You have elected the President and Vice President. You have secured the appointing power. Then I ask you to consider it again. I ask you to go home and think about it. If you will say to these fire eaters of the South, "Give us free emigration and free settlement, and then a fair vote on the formation of a State constitution," you will see a set of men die off quicker than you ever saw a set of men die off before. You will send them home to hide their heads, mourning & disappointed. I ask you to do it; I implore you for the sake of the peace, the quiet, and the happiness of the greatest people on the face of the earth. Do it, and to many millions of anxious and aching hearts it will give ease. Do it, and you will save the greatest people on the face of the earth from utter bankruptcy and ruin, and you will put an end to the race of a set of men who are acting as I verily believe, like madmen. You will lose nothing for your section or your party. You will gain immeasurably to both, and to the whole country.

But you say there was no such issue as this in the canvass; that you did not come here under any instructions upon such an issue as this. Nor did you when Lecompton came here. Your election took place before that swindle was perpetrated and presented to you. You acted then without instructions. You acted under the advice of southern conservative men, and you got clear of that great wrong. You acted under the solemn sanction of your oaths, and met that crisis. Do so now, and your constituents will approve and rejoice in your course. I tell you, if you will only be advised by me, who lives in the heart of the South—a man in whom I believe you have some confidence as a fair-minded men—just now be advised by me, and your country will say that you acted like noble patriots in a crisis which was forced upon you. You will have the praises of all your countrymen, and thousands and millions of unborn souls will rise up to say, "Blessed be the men who stood in this crisis and saved this great country." Why, sirs, you tell me Congress can make slavery go, or not go, wherever it pleases. Just as well might you tell me that any law that Congress might pass would stop the waters of the Mississippi from flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as to tell me that Congress could legislate slavery out of or into any Territory. It cannot be done.

More than that, gentlemen, when is this congressional legislation to be invoked? When will it be asked for? Only when the people of a Territory indicate their hostility to slavery, and invade the right. So long as the people get along without slavery, or peacefully with it, such legislation is not asked for. It is only when the people are determined not to have it, that Congress could be asked to interfere. How long will such legislation be effective? The people, as in the case of Kansas, will soon decide. Congressional action would not make a slave more or a slave less. I ask the members of this House to consider. Let by-gones and past differences pass. Let us come up to the great work of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our great and beloved country.

I say to gentlemen here from the North, consider well Mr. Crittenden's proposition; not because it is so much better than some others as to become an *ultimatum*, or that it should have less favor with the North by reason of this individual opinion candidly expressed for myself, but because it seems to be acceptable to our southern friends. Disconnect it, if you choose, from territory hereafter to be acquired. Give us that at least. Think of it till Monday. If you will not give us the Crittenden proposition, give us the border-States proposition. If not that, then give us the proposition of the committee of thirty-three, modified, if you please, to conform in substance and in effect to the two first-named propositions; but let us all go together, every man who loves his country and this Union, for something that will certainly give peace to our distracted and distressed countrymen of all sections.

Sir, I am free to say that I have given the most careful examination to these various propositions; and I am cheered to find them all verging so nearly to the same ends. They do not differ so widely as to justify Union men in falling out by the way, and failing to agree. The effects expected by the adoption of any one of them ought not to be lost by the adoption of either of the others. In many particulars, and for reasons which I have not time now to assign, I think well of the committee of thirty-three. Under all the circumstances, I incline to the opinion that their proposition to adjust the territorial question should be well considered, because it shows a feeling on the part of northern gentlemen that I had not expected. The objection to the proposition, so far as it relates to the Territories, cannot consist in the proposition itself; but it must be somewhere else than in what I can see on its face. It must be because it does not come from what gentlemen consider a desirable source. I read it as it is written. I give it, I think, a fair and impartial construction. And if I do, it means much, and goes a long way to adjust and settle all territorial quarrels as to the Territories we now have, or may hereafter have.

I prefer Mr. Crittenden's proposition so far as it relates to slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals, and dockyards. But northern gentlemen say, that if you submit all these little questions of constitutional amendment to the people, and some of them are voted down, you will be much worse off than you ever were before, and that these are all small and unimportant questions compared with the question of slavery in the States. The question as to the interference with slavery in these places has only had importance in the South as settling a principle which they feared would lead to an interference with slavery in the States. Whether slavery shall be employed in these places or not, is a question small compared with the question of slavery in the States; but it becomes an important one in the South, because if that power were exercised by Congress, our people take it for granted that the next step would be to attack slavery in the States. But if, as gentlemen propose, they will give us a congressional pledge upon these subjects, and then give us, as they propose, a perpetual guarantee against the interference of Congress with slavery in the States—the great area or field where it exists—for all time to come, by a constitutional amendment, never to be altered or disturbed except by the consent of all the States of this Union. If you will do this, then I conceive the apprehensions of my people will, in a great degree, be removed as to these diminutive localities. When the people of the free States have given them a guarantee for the perpetual enjoyment of their institutions in these glorious fifteen States, having nine hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, the best rivers in the world, the most valuable productions of the earth, and the most desirable climate, and also give them a reasonable chance in Territories wherever climate, soil, and productions will invite their settlement, then I would address my people, and say that they should stay in the Union. With this constitutional, perpetual guarantee as to slavery in the States, and a congressional pledge as to the District, arsenals, and dockyards, I should consider all inducements to interfere with slavery in these very small localities removed.

Gentlemen say that this is altogether unnecessary; that you never intend to interfere with slavery in the States; and that you have no power now to abolish it in the States. I have repeatedly heard that said here. I do not gainsay it. But I tell you, gentlemen from the North, that the item of a letter which I have read to you to day, sent by the Senator to the capital of my State, is only a specimen of what is preached all over the South in every neighborhood; and the southern people do, whether justly or not, honestly believe that the Republican party—a great and powerful party at the North—do intend to interfere with slavery where it exists in the States; and if the North will come up in this solemn manner, and put this perpetual guarantee in the Constitution against the power of Congress, then the men who distract the South with this idea will be contradicted by you in the most positive and indubitable manner for all time to come. And here let me make a remark to northern gentlemen, in all kindness, and without meaning any offense to any one. You say you have elected your President constitutionally. I admit it. You express wonder and surprise that the South should be alarmed at this. Now, let me reason with you. The presentation of the converse of a proposition sometimes puts the question itself in a different light. Suppose the position of the two sections of the Union was reversed; suppose the slave States were eighteen, and the free States fifteen; suppose the slave States had a majority in this House, a majority in the Senate, and a majority in the electoral college; suppose the slave States were to hold a convention, and appoint the place of meeting as far South as they could, say at Mobile; that there should be no delegates in that convention from the free States; that they should nominate two candidates, one from Florida and the other from Texas, and should wind up their proceedings by the adoption of a resolution intimating that it is in the power of Congress, as well as the duty of Congress, to provide that no more free States shall be admitted into the Union, and should elect their candidates nominated by the slave States alone; suppose all these things were to happen, and then speeches, assurances, and telegrams, should be freely circulated through your country, that the South intend to make all the States slaveholding States: I submit to you, my northern friends, would you not be very much warmed up against that southern movement, and begin to feel that you were but small folks in this Government? Would you not feel like looking out for yourselves, at least to the extent of asking for some guarantee? I throw out this idea by way of some excuse or extenuation of these ravings and threatenings to the peace and quiet of this country.

It is my honest opinion—and in that I agree with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson]—that our present territorial question is substantially settled, and that it is rather an excuse for agitation. I incline to the opinion that in the future, as heretofore, soil, climate, and productions would settle this question of slavery in the Territories, if peace and quiet were restored. After all that has been said and done, Congress has never made a free State out of any Territory that nature intended for a slave State, and has never made a slave State out of territory where free labor could be profitably employed. You cannot, by your Wilmot proviso, prevent the establishment of slavery in any territory where the people can use compulsory labor better and with more profit than any other, and where they can cultivate rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar, better than anything else. When such a territory has got a population large enough for the establishment of a government, and you tender them a territorial government, with the Wilmot proviso in it, they will throw it back in your faces; and when they have sufficient population for a State, they will organize a government of their own, republican in form, and apply for admission, and according to your own principle, you will be bound to admit them. I am only showing you what a very little thing it is that we have got this country so much by the ears about, and if we get in a proper humor, how easy it would be for sensible gentlemen to get together and settle it.

Why, gentlemen, pray what is this territorial question? It is one that has only assumed its importance within a short time, because ultra partisans have magnified and misrepresented it for the purpose of inflaming the public mind North and South. In this they have succeeded to a most fearful and alarming extent. This is the true complaint with which we are afflicted. This is the disease which has brought us to the verge of the grave.

Why, sir, I find in the newspapers of the day that our northern friends say we have got the Dred Scott decision; that that decision makes slavery the normal condition of the Territories; and that the same principle there established, if carried out, would carry slavery into the free States. Who can wonder that that idea, when presented to northern audiences, should excite them against the South, and set them railing against us? And so, when a Democrat gets up before a southern audience and tells them that the great sectional Republican party has got the power, and has determined to set all the slaves free, who can wonder that they become excited? Who can wonder that the man who owns slaves looks up his old rifle, and that he and his sons are for fighting when thus assured? Partisans and demagogues have wrought all this mischief. The Supreme Court, as I understand it, has not decided that the normal condition of the Territory is either slave or free. No, sir. I used to think that the Missouri compromise was constitutional. Looking to the men who passed it, and the long acquiescence of the country and of all parties under it, I so concluded. I thought that partners in land could divide their land as legally and as constitutionally as they can sell it or jointly occupy it.

I can illustrate, in a few words, how I understand this decision, and the extend to which it has gone. Pardon me if I do so by example. Suppose two old farmers, Mr. North and Mr. South, have bought, and each owns, a large tract of land under a Government which permits slavery. Mr. North says he does not want to have slaves on his plantation; he will do without them, and makes a family law that all slaves brought over into his lands shall be free, if they came by the consent of the owner. The common Government says this homestead law you may make. But Mr. South owns slaves, and says he will and does make his family law, making it legal to command the obedience and service of his slaves. This right the Government aforesaid, common to them both, recognises. These old gentlemen, after awhile, conclude to buy, for the joint benefit of themselves and their families, a large body of new woodland adjoining or near to their said farm and families, and take a common deed to the land, join in the payment of the purchase-money, and the deed is made to them and their heirs. All this being completed, in the course of a few weeks Mr. North goes, with his sons and apprentices, oxen and carts, out into this newly purchased land to cut timber, and Mr. South sends his sons and slaves, with horses and wagons, to do the same. When these parties meet on these newly purchased lands, and a quarrel begins, Mr. North addresses the sons of Mr. South, and says that, although the land is common to both families, Mr. South had no right to send his slaves into this new purchase; and in consequence of this, and his (Mr. North's) homestead law, the slaves are free.

No, sir, reply the sons, these slaves, by law common to us both, belonged to our father on the old place. We have a joint right and a joint possession to this land with you. We have not left our possession. We are as much at home with these slaves and these horses, as you are with your oxen and apprentices. Mr. North replies, if you want your negroes to work on this land, you must set them free, or I will set them free. The sons of Mr. South say, if you do, we will do as much harm to you. So here arises the question.

The Supreme Court decides that neither of these parties having gone from home; they are tenants in common; and the same rights of property that each had at and in their first homes, they retain when they meet on the new purchase, the condition of which, after the said joint purchase, must be mixed, and must assimilate itself to the condition, rights, and interests of its joint owners. But suppose an honest, impartial neighbor should come up while the quarrel progressed between the parties, and they would agree to leave the matter in dispute to him; he would not likely decide that the negroes were free; he would more likely advise them to divide their new lands as nearly equal between them as possible, and each stay with his own persons and things on his own side. But if told the court common to both parties had decided that this cannot be done constitutionally, the neighbor would then likely advise the parties to make friends, get on friendly and peaceably with their persons and things, until the members of the family marry, and settle new farms or plantations on these newly purchased lands, and then let these new families determine each for itself about these slaves, just as Mr. North and Mr. South originally did for themselves and their families.—The question then comes to this: can *we* agree? Is it possible that the sons of American fathors cannot agree in this trifling matter? If not, then we have lost the spirit of our fathers. What did they do? When they framed the Constitution, nearly all the States owned slaves; some did not. They recognized and generally provided for the rights of all in these then States as to slavery and every other matter. They provided in their common organic law that if a slave ran away from his master into a free State, he should be returned More than that, they agreed, by way of compromise, and to form a Union with slave States, to let the African slave trade be kept open for twenty-one years. That is what they did. When North Carolina granted to you Tennessee, it was put expressly in the bond that slavery should not be abolished by Congress in that Territory. That is what our fathers did. What, pray you, would they do if they were here in our places to day? Why, they would settle this question immediately. They would not go to dinner before they had settled it.—They never would have broken up this Union rather than do what I request of you to do; never! When the country comes to understand this, and looks back upon what our fathers did, this Congress will be disgraced for not having settled this question satisfactorily, and that too, speedily. Strip it of all the misrepresentations and exaggerations which have been so improperly crowded around it to create sectional jealousy and hatred, and it becomes one so simple and plain, that were the plain, honest masses here that we assume to represent, they would settle it before the going down of another sun.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to my proposition of the committe of thirty-three. I am not disposed to look behind their action to see what this or that member of the committe may have said. The country will make up its judgment on the report itself. What do they recommend? To let the Dred Scott decision alone. They say in silence to the South, you have got that Dred Scott decision in your favor; it gives to you your slaves and your right to hold them in all the Territories North and South; but we have got the power to secure free settlements and fair decisions in the Territories, and we will take care of the northern territory ourselves. We leave you the southern territory under circumstances which will enable you to establish slavery there, if you ever could do it under any circumstances. We leave the Dred Scott decision untouched, uncontradicted, and without criticism, by making no reference to the compromise. Take your southern territory, under the compromise of 1850, and under the Dred Scott decision, and with the protection and the right to sue for your slaves, which it declares, and do just what you please with it; and we will take the territory north of the Missouri line in the same way; we ask no prohibition any where in any territory. You cannot make the north 36° 30' slave territory; and therefore we care nothing for the Dred Scott decision. But do you take the southern territory, with the Dred Scott decision; take it now, whilst the *status* of slavery is upon it, fixed by territorial law, and make a slave State out of it if you can. We ask no prohibition of slavery north of the line. We trust to climate, soil, and productions. If any of your negroes come over into our territory, the few that come, or are brought, may remain until the people of the Territory, in forming a State constitution, shall otherwise determine. If I am not mistaken, and I think I cannot be, in my construction there is no other on its face. I think this proposition may be safely accepted by the South. It not only applies to the territory we now have, but it applies also to what we ever may have. I would have southern gentlemen think of it.

But it is said that there are men in the North who war upon the Dred Scott decision. I ask, is this the first decision of the Supreme Court that was ever denounced by a political party? Our Democratic friends talk now much about standing by the decision of the Supreme Court. I think I noticed that at Charleston a little resolution was offered committing the Democratic party to be bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court on all constitutional questions; but it did not get many votes. It comes with ill grace, I respectfully submit, from the Democratic party, so be so preaching about standing up to the Dred Scott decision, when you cannot to-day get them to pledge themselves that the Supreme Court, even the present court, is to be the arbiter on all questions arising under the Constitution. They never have done so. They denounced the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States Bank; and although they had General Jackson in the Presidency, other Presidents of the same faith, and had the control of almost every State government, they never tried to amend the Constitution in that respect, or to take away the effect of that decision; never! The Republican party very improperly followed a bad example which was set for them; but, I imagine, with no better success. Experience, under the decision, will not require its reversal. I tell you it never will be done. I tell you, gentlemen, that, in my opinion, the more this is understood by gentlemen of the North and South, the less inclined will they be to disturb it. It was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Millson]—it was a decision, mark you, connected with this Kansas trouble—that it gave to the North the kernel, and to the South the hull; and that is about the whole of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it, I may be also enabled to do my duty then.

I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this Government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war, will ensue. Whenever the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with the most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there or not, I know such will be our duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself, and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be found first in the file and rank on both sides of the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely be devoted to helping and maintaining the bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field and their feet to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of disunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters, shall assemble around us, and, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say: "Could not you have done something, could not you have said something," that would have averted this dreadful calamity? I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. [Suppressed applause.] I want you, fellow-men of the North to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

☞ Read the address signed by Ministers of the Gospel in Wilmington, in this State, which we have copied into this paper.

☞ The Convention Act also appears in our columns this week.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—Wm. R. Hunter, the children's friend, called on us last week, looking very well. Mr. Hunter delivered three lectures in this place, during his stay of a few days. He has been laboring for the past twelve months in this State and in Virginia, and will continue in these two States for the present year.

BELO & SON.—We would direct attention to the copartnership notice of Belo & Son, which we inadvertently neglected to publish last week. It will be seen that our enterprising citizen, E. Belo, has associated with himself his son, Alfred, and that the mercantile business will be conducted, at the old stand, under the firm of "BELO & SON," in future.

Mr. E. Belo is a well known and successful merchant, and has an established reputation as a business man; his son, also, having assisted in his father's establishment for some years, is known to the public as a polite & accommodating young gentleman, in every way qualified for the station he now occupies.

THE SMALL POX IN RALEIGH.—Mr. Nelson is rapidly recovering. No other case.

UNION OR DISUNION.

The State Convention to take into consideration the subject of federal affairs, says the Standard, will assemble in Raleigh about the middle of March. It will be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen on the 28th of this month.—[The calling of the Convention is of course subject to the decision of the people, who will vote Convention or No Convention, on the same day they vote for delegates.]

The Standard, the *ablest* Democratic paper in the State, says: "We appeal to the Union men of the State to bestir themselves, and to leave no effort untried to carry the Convention. They can carry it if they will, and that by a large majority. Nominate no man,—vote for no man who will not pledge himself against secession and disunion. BE SURE THAT YOU KNOW YOUR MEN BEFORE YOU COMMIT YOURSELVES TO THEIR SUPPORT.

The appeal is now to the people. LET THEM RISE IN THEIR MIGHT, AND CRUSH OUT THE YANCEYITES."

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—On Thursday, the 31st of January, the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, disunionist, was elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of this State for six years from and after the 4th of March next. There seems to have been no organized opposition to Mr. Clingman, and we are sorry for it. The Standard says: "Many members voted for him with extreme reluctance, but having pledged themselves in caucus, they felt bound to act accordingly. We have no hesitation in saying, that three-fourths of the people of the State would have preferred Hon. Bedford Brown to Mr. Clingman. Mr. Brown was not a candidate."

Our humble opinion is that the Legislature should respect and reflect the wishes of a majority of the people of the State, regardless of political caucuses. Mr. Clingman is known to have been a disunionist for years, and his defeat would have been hailed with joy by the people of Western North Carolina.

State of the Ballot.

Whole number of votes cast 147—necessary to a choice, 74.

Mr. Clingman received	85
W. A. Graham,	17
Bedford Brown,	16
S. H. Rogers,	11
B. S. Gaither,	6
W. N. H. Smith,	4
R. S. Donnell,	2
W. Eaton, Jr.,	1
R. H. Cowan,	1
D. S. Reid,	1
J. A. Gilmer,	1
Lewis Thompson,	1
Geo. E. Badger,	1
	147

☞ If any of our Democratic friends desire a bold, fearless and independent paper from Raleigh, we would recommend the Standard. It battles manfully for the people's rights. Hear the Standard on the Convention:

"☞ The State Convention, the delegates to which are to be elected on the 28th inst., will be the most important body that ever assembled in this State. On the result of its action will depend the honor, the rights, the property, and the lives of our people. *Let us elect conservative, thoughtful and wise men to represent us.*—This is no time for boys, or for rash, impulsive, or unprincipled men. Let no such be chosen delegates. Beware of tricksters, deceivers, and demagogues!—From such turn away!"

MR. GILMER'S SPEECH.—Don't fail to read the eloquent and patriotic speech of Hon. John A. Gilmer in the House of Representatives. Of this speech a correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says:—

"The Hon. John A. Gilmer spoke to-day to the most attentive House of the session. To night nothing is talked of but this eloquent appeal for the Union. I have listened to many of the best orators here; I have heard men make the masses shout and wave their hats; I have seen popular preachers sway an audience according to their own will; but I have never seen such an effect as was produced by this speech. It was an appeal to the Republican side to come forward and save the Union men of the border States. It was not like the eccentric and sledge-hammer speech of Etheridge, the splendid argument of Gov. Corwin, or the polished sarcasm of Sherrard Clemens; but it was the honest appeal of a great heart, and as such greater than all these.

The broad, honest face of the speaker, the genial countenance, the placid, yet earnest manner of the speaker, all conspired to make it the most effective of all speeches. Long before the close Mr. Gilmer's emotions were so powerful that his voice failed, and when he sat down, there was scarcely an eye in the House not filled with tears. Dozens of Republicans and Southern Union men rushed forward to congratulate him, and it was conceded by every Republican last night that some compromise must be made to save John A. Gilmer from being carried down by the secession tide.

When the record of this stormy time is made up, the name and fame of John A. Gilmer will stand out as the great conservator of his country's peace, as the man who saved the glorious Union. Let every

man who loves his country pray that his days may be long in the land. Well would it be for North Carolina, well would it be for the South, if such men filled the national councils."

THE FORSYTH MEETING.—A friend who was present at the county meeting, held in the court house, on Wednesday last, informs us that the meeting was very large and enthusiastic, every portion of the county being well represented. The official proceedings will be found in another column.

We are truly gratified to be able to announce to our readers that Messrs. R. L. Patterson and Thos. J. Wilson, were selected as candidates to represent this county in the State Convention, should a Convention be determined upon by a majority of the votes of the people. Two gentlemen more eminently qualified, by their intelligence and patriotism, to do our county credit, and give it its just weight of influence in the Convention, could not have been selected.

The meeting was without distinction of party; and as the candidates selected were taken from both the old parties, we hope there will not, as there certainly ought not to be, any hesitation in giving both these gentlemen a cordial and hearty support.—That they represent truly the strong *Union* sentiment of the county, was manifested by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which their nomination was greeted by the large number of citizens who attended the meeting.

Both gentlemen, in accepting the nomination, took the patriotic position that they will never advise or consent to the severance of our State from the Union, so long as there is any hope of maintaining her constitutional rights in it. They were in favor of exhausting every reasonable means to preserve the Union. They expressed themselves in favor of demanding of the North a recognition of our rights, and sufficient guarantees for the future.

At the close of the meeting, Hon. A. H. Shepperd made a few well-timed and patriotic remarks, warning the people against the sensation reports in newspaper despatches, gotten up to excite the people. He said the present deplorable state of affairs was brought about by the machinations of the extreme men of the South, aided by the extreme men of the North, &c.

Time and space admonishes us to hasten on to a close.

Should there be any opposition to the election of Messrs. Wilson and Patterson, it can only arise from those who do not approve of their unqualified opposition to secession and revolution under existing circumstances. We know that these candidates represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the county; yet we also know that there are a few men in the county, strongly imbued with disunionism.—These persons may be easily recognized by the fact that their appeals are always made to the passions and sectional prejudices of men, and not to their reason and the noble feelings of their hearts; for they well know that it is only through their excited passions that men can be induced to join in the unholy work of destroying the Government which has so long extended over us its fostering care. If these persons fail to support the candidates nominated on Wednesday last, whatever other reasons may be assigned, the true reason is, because these gentlemen are determined to exert themselves to *preserve* and not *destroy* the Union.

We therefore call upon all the voters of Forsyth who desire to see all peaceable and constitutional remedies, for the preservation of our just rights in the Union, exhausted before resorting to the dangerous experiment of revolution,—upon all who desire to preserve and hand down to future generations the free institutions under which we now live, to rally around the *Union* candidates nominated on Wednesday last, and give them a cordial, hearty and united support.

☞ We were really amused when we opened the last Sentinel, to see the marked change in its tone, in regard to secession. If the readers of the Sentinel will turn to its issue of the 18th of January and compare it with that of last week, they will find that our neighbors have 'calmed down' considerably; and we are pleased to note the change.

A few weeks since, we noticed the Sentinel's disunion proclivities, with its attendant evils; and last week our neighbors devoted nearly a column in reply to the Press, notwithstanding they did "not consider the game worth *their* picking,"—merely by way of being *consistent*, we presume,—as they intimated our article "had fallen wide of the mark!!"—The truth is, we hit the Sentinel at the right place; and therefore its late attempt to *explain away* its position taken on the 18th of January, and the substituting of another, by way of a reply to the Press,

To show our readers in what light the Sentinel is viewed by a Democratic paper in Raleigh, we make the following extract from the *Banner*: "By the way, we scarcely know which side the *Sentinel* is on. It seems to be "shivering to the breeze," and waiting for a favorable wind."

We warn the people again, "to take their own affairs into their own hand."—Politicians have ruled the country long enough, and now they seem determined to ruin it. Even "Sentinels upon the political watch tower," bear watching in these degenerate days.

THE LECTURE.—On Saturday evening last, Prof. STERLING, of Greensborough, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Missionary Society, upon the subject of the "Bible as the light of the world."

The lecture was well conceived, full of interesting details, and exhibited a research seldom found in the scope of a short lecture of only one hour. Prof. Sterling is an eloquent and entertaining speaker, and gave very general satisfaction to the large audience who were in attendance, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

CONGRESS.—Since our last, Congress has been engaged in the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Thirty Three, the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Crisis and state of the country generally, the Indian Appropriation bill, memorials, private claims, &c.

Nothing new or very favorable has developed itself, during the past week, and we have no room for details.

In the House, on the 4th, the bill for the organization of the Territories of Pike's Peak and Colorado was passed. The Deficiency Bill was taken up. The $300,000 for the State of Georgia was rejected.

OUR TABLE.—The N. C. Journal of Education for January is before us, containing much useful information, on the subject of which it treats.

The North Carolina Planter for February is also on our table. This valuable publication has recently donned a new dress, and now appears in a more convenient form.

The American Farmer, Baltimore, for February, established in 1819, is also on our table.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State convened in this city on Wednesday the 23d inst. The following members were present: Messrs. Council Wooten, David Murphy, John W. Cunningham, W. A. Ferguson, J. F. Graves, and W. L. Hilliard.

Council Wooten, Esq., was elected President and Graham Daves appointed Clerk of the Council.

Messrs. Archibald Henderson, of Rowan, J. B. Gordon, of Wilkes, and Wm. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg, were appointed Directors of the Literary Fund, and Messrs. Nicholas M. Long, of Halifax, and James Fulton, of New Hanover, were appointed commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement for the two years next ensuing.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners from Jan. 9th to Jan. 29th, 1861.

A committee having been appointed to examine the condition of the streets, recommend that Main Street from Shallow Ford to Winston line, and Shallow Ford from the Gas Works to Wachovia Mills be Mc-Adamized.

That a Street Commissioner be appointed at a certain salary, and several hands hired by the year to keep up repairs, &c.; and also that the street at the North end of the town be laid off at right angles with Main Street.

February 1st.

The Board met at the call of the Mayor. The Minutes were read and adopted. Mr. J. N. Blum, commissioner elect in place of Mr. F. Fries, declined, presented himself and was qualified,

The following Preamble and Resolution were introduced by Mr. Patterson, read and adopted, and laid over, for further action till next meeting. (See resolutions.)

On motion the Board adjourned.

The Board met and was called to order by the Mayor. All members present.

The Minutes were read and adopted.

The Resolutions introduced last meeting of the Board were read and carried on the final vote, and 20 copies ordered to be struck off and posted in the corporation and some of the neighboring towns.

WHEREAS The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem have learned that a gentleman from Stokes County is detained in the city of Raleigh by an attack of Small Pox, and that several persons from the same county who are travelling with him, have been exposed to the contagion, and as there is danger that the disease may be communicated to our citizens in case of visits from any of the above persons, therefore be it

Ordained, That no person who is suffering from Small Pox, or who has been exposed to its contagion, shall be allowed to enter this town under a penalty of One Hundred Dollars; and that any person who shall convey to our town, or permit to be conveyed in his vehicle, or in any way whatsoever, any small pox patient or person liable to take the disease from having been exposed to the contagion, shall pay One Hundred Dollars; and any hotel keeper or other person, who may receive and entertain such afflicted persons, shall pay One Hundred Dollars.

This ordinance to take effect on ane after this date, (Feb. 1st.)

Board adjourned.

The Latest News.

THE BORDER STATES CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Border States Convention met here to-day and sat with closed doors. It is stated that Ex-President Tyler will be chosen President.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

We stop the press to announce that a despatch has just been received here from Hon. D. L. Swain, stating that the North Carolina Commissioners were not admitted to seats.

Ad Valorem Banner.

The mint and custom house at New Orleans were quietly taken possession of on the 1st by the State authorities, and the officials were required to take an oath of allegiance under the ordinance of secession.

A plot is said to have been discovered in Columbia, S. C., to burn the capitol, fire the City, and shoot down the citizens as they appeared at the doors of their dwellings. One of the negroes exposed the plot. There was much excitement.

The black Republican caucus in Albany have nominated Ira Harris for Senator from New York, in place of Mr. Seward.

The evidence of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, before the special committee of the House on Saturday last, discloses the fact that from knowledge in his possession he is certain that there has been a plot of the secessionists to seize Washington City at an early day. Another body of federal troops arrived at Washington on Saturday, with arms and munitions of war.

VIRGINIA.—The election for delegates to the Virginia Convention, which will convene at Richmond on the 13th inst., took place on Monday.

The Petersburg Express says that, so far as heard from, the Union men largely prevail. The greater portion of the State yet to hear from.

From Richmond, it is conceded that Johnston and McFarland, Union men, and Randolph, secedet, are elected.—Botts is beaten.

For the Press.

The Forsyth Meeting.

WINSTON, Feb. 6th, 1861.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Forsyth met in the Court House and organized by calling the Hon. A. H. SHEPPERD to the Chair, and appointing T. F. KEEHLN and WM. BARROW Secretaries.

Mr. Joseph Masten, after a few remarks, moved that of the two persons to be appointed by the meeting to represent this county in Convention, one should be taken from the Democratic party and nominated by the Whigs; the other from the Whig party and nominated by the Democrats; whereupon D. H. Starbuck suggested that as there were petitions numerously signed, amounting to several hundreds, recommending the nomination of two persons as the delegates, we should not disregard the wishes of the people thus expressed, and moved that, after the reading of these petitions, that we proceed to ratify them and make the nominations, in the meeting, of the gentlemen recommended, not because one was a Whig and the other a Democrat, but because they were both devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

After some discussion, Mr. Wharton moved as a substitute for the above resolution and amendment, that the Chair appoint a Committee, consisting of five Democrats and five Whigs and one Douglas man, to recommend suitable persons as delegates, which was accepted and adopted. The Chair thereupon appointed Jos. Crews, Jr., Samuel Alspaugh, Adam Snow, Jno. M. Stafford, Jno. G. Hill, Henry Lash, Henry Shouse, D. H. Starbuck, J. F. Shaffner, Caleb Idol and Anderson Nicholson.

The meeting was next addressed by Messrs. Wharton and Masten, when the Committee reported that they had agreed, with but one dissenting voice, upon Messrs. Thos. J. Wilson and R. L. Patterson. J. F. Shaffner rose to a personal explanation and protested against the nomination.

The Chair next appointed Jos. Masten and R. W. Wharton to wait on Messrs. Patterson and Wilson and inform them of their nomination. The two latter gentlemen soon came into the meeting, accepted, and addressed the meeting at some length, when the meeting adjourned.

HON. A. H. SHEPPERD, CH'M.

T. F. KEEHLN, WM. BARROW, } SEC'TYS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—The greater part of the session to-day was spent in discussing the House bill for calling a Convention. The bill was finally amended by substituting the bill formerly passed by the Senate, and in this shape it passed the third reading. Nothing else of much importance.

HOUSE.—A message from the Governor was received transmitting the secession ordinance from Georgia, and a series of anti-coercion resolutions passed by the legislature of Tennessee Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Also resolutions from the legislatures of Ohio and New York, which met with no very cordial response.

The Danville Connection railroad bill was defeated on its second reading, but was reconsidered and made the special order for Friday.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—After the reference of several bills and reports from committees, six dollars per diem was fixed as the pay of commissioners to Washington and Montgomery.

HOUSE.—A large number of petitions, memorials and reports from committees were presented and referred.

The bill to amend charter of Western Railroad Company passed second reading.

The Convention bill occupied balance of the morning session.

At the night session, the Senate State Convention bill was adopted by the House—yeas 80, nays 24.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—After the introduction of several bills, resolutions, &c., the Senate went into an election for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Clingman was declared duly elected.—[See vote elsewhere.]

The bill to charter the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad passed its second reading.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied mainly to-day in considering the resolution for compensating the Commissioners to Washington City and to Montgomery; the Caswell Railroad bill, and the Military bill.

Hon. T. L. Clingman was re-elected, there being no other regular nomination.

The balance of the morning and night session was occupied by reading reports from committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

SENATE, Feb. 1—After the morning business had been disposed of, the bill to repeal an act exempting State bonds from taxation was taken up.

After a lengthy debate, the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

HOUSE.—The leading feature in the House proceedings to-day was the consideration of the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist.

The rule was suspended, the bill put upon it several readings and passed.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—The entire day in both Houses, was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

Feb 4 and 5.—Yesterday the bill to "alter the jurisdiction of the Courts, and for the relief of the people," passed its second reading—after some debate; and on the 5th passed its third reading.

The bill to charter the branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to Fayetteville was debated, and passed its second reading.

HOUSE, Feb. 4.—A bill to charter the Caswell Railroad Company, to run a road from the Company Shops, by way of Yanceyville, to Milton, passed its third reading. Also,

The resolution offered by Mr. Hill, on last Thursday, that in case of a failure to reconcile sectional difficulties, N. C. will take her position with the other slave States, passed its 3d reading unanimously.

Feb. 5.—The House has been engaged today on Railroad bills.

The Military bill was read and laid over, after some debate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Having disposed of the Convention bill and of federal affairs for the present, the Legislature is now engaged in the ordinary business of legislation. We learn that there are about three hundred bills still to be acted on by the two houses, and among them the Revenue and Military bills.

Some of the members hope to be able to adjourn by Monday the 18th, while others think the business cannot be disposed of as it should be before the 25th.—*Ral. Standard.*

PICTURES!

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION,

By JOHN W. ELLIS, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, The following law has been enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to wit:

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North Carolina; and whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relation of North Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of all the members of each house concurring.*—That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required, to issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on the 28th of February, A. D. 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled at such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors, appointed by the Sheriffs, with the advice of three Justices of the Peace, of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of Sec. 6, Chap. 52, of Revised Code.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to take out duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, on the question of "Convention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the Clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: *Provided*, the day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the Governor shall, in like manner, issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case, the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the election for delegates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the votes shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That if a vacancy occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State or by refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the mileage and per diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any representative to any convention or State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe qualifications for its members, not inconsistent with the true intent of this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent of the people to the propositions herein contained, being respectively expressed by the vote, "Convention" or "No Convention" at the time and in the mode hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the house of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereto being expressed as in preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this convention is called; and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 1st day of February, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
H. T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, this is to command the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the State, to cause an election to be held in the manner prescribed by said Act, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, and for delegates thereto; and they are furthermore enjoined to conform, in all respects, to the requirements of said Act.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of February, A. D., 1861.

By the Governor,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Secretary.*

☞ *Every paper in the State* will copy the foregoing with this notice, one time.

PERSONAL RENCOUNTER.

A personal rencounter occurred yesterday evening in front of the Yarborough House in Raleigh, between W. W. Holden, Esq., and Mr. John Spelman, the former the editor of the Standard, and the latter of the State Journal. The facts, so far as we can learn, are these: Mr. Holden, on seeing Gov. Ellis pass the Hotel, made some remark about him, and coupled Mr. Spelman's name with his denunciations of the Governor, whereupon Mr. S advanced and made some remark, when Mr. H. struck him with his walking stick. Mr. S. drew a pistol and fired twice, but did no damage. We learn that Mr. S's head was considerably injured by Mr. H's cane. A large and excited crowd soon gathered about the Hotel, and the county and city authorities had difficulty in preserving the peace. "Colt" and "Bowie" were prominent in the ranks, but fortunately they were not called into service. Mr. Holden was not hurt at all.

Ad Valorem Banner.

There are reports from Charleston in circulation that the military authorities there have completed their preparations for an attack upon Fort Sumter, and only await the order to open the batteries. It is also reported that Gov. Pickens has directed Col. Hayne to demand of the President the unconditional surrender of the fort, and in case of non-compliance that the attack will be ordered. Col. Hayne had not presented any communication to the President up to eight o'clock on Friday evening last. He has, however, it is stated, received his instructions, and will no doubt attempt to open negotiations with the President without delay.

MARRIED,

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Prather, Mr. J. C. NICHOLSON, of Forsyth, to Miss M. E. LITTLE, of Guilford. All for the *Union*.

[We acknowledge the receipt of the printer's fee in some fine cake.—Our best wishes attend the happy couple.]

On the 13th inst., by W. H. Henderson Esq., Mr. R. S. GREEN and Miss MARTHA JANE ESTER, all of Davidson.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by M. J. Crews, Esq., Mr. WM. J. BOYD, of Halifax county, Va., to Miss MARY E. MERRIT, of Forsyth.

In Surry County, on the 16th inst., by Wm. T. Lewis, Esq., Mr. SANDY SIMPSON, to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG, all of Surry.

DIED.

In Winston, on the 1st inst., ELLEN LOUISA SUSSDORFF, aged about 11 months.

Copartnership Notice.

BELO has this day admitted his son ALFRED, as partner in the mercantile business.

With many thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, the new firm assure their friends and the public that nothing on their part shall be left undone, in order to merit a continuance of the same.

"Quick Sales and Short Profits," shall continue the ruling policy, and standing order of the day.

BELO & SON.

Salem, N C., Feb. 1st, 1861.

☞ All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay up within the present month.—In all cases where further indulgence is expected, notes with good security must be laid in, otherwise the claims will be found in officers hands.

The present deranged state of public affairs and consequent total loss of confidence, makes this course imperative.

E BELO.

Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st, 1861. 41-3t

SALE OF Valuable Lands AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Agent of the heirs of Philip Snider, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on

Thursday, 28th of February, 1861,

all the lands of which Philip Snider died seized and possessed; the same lying in Forsyth County, on the South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Teague, Jacob Charles and others.

Said lands will be sold in two tracts, to wit: one tract, including the Dwelling House and other improvements, containing **115½ Acres, more or less,** embracing some valuable Low Ground and Meadow; an excellent Orchard of choice Apple and Peach Trees. The improvements consist of two Dwelling Houses, Barn, Stables, Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and all necessary Outhouses.

The other tract contains 63 ACRES, more or less, including some excellent Meadow ground.

Said Lands are valuable and desirable.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

Also at the same time and place, as Administrator of said dec'd., I will sell a ONE HORSE WAGON, a CROSS CUT SAW, a quantity of IRON, some *Tables, Benches, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.*

A credit of six months will be given on the above personal property, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

WILLIAM SNIDER,
Agent and Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1861. 41-4t

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

Salem, Jan. 1861.

MILLER'S CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. P. W. MILLER.

Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

North Carolina, } IN EQUITY.
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman.
Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

January 11, 1861. $5 ☞ 38-6w.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of

Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,

which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

Confectioneries,

Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINDS, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

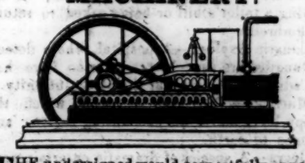
All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1860. 16-tf.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and other is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

POETRY.

LULA IS GONE.

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

With a heart forsaken I wander
In silence, in grief and alone
On a form departed I ponder,
For Lula, sweet Lula, is gone.
Gone when the roses have faded,
Gone when the meadows are bare
To a land by orange blossoms shaded
Where Summer ever lingers on the air.

CHORUS.

Lula, Lula, Lula is gone;
With summer birds her bright smiles
To sunny lands have flown.
When day breaketh gladly
My heart waketh sadly,
For Lula, Lula is gone.

Not a voice awakens the mountains,
No gladness returns with the dawn,
Not a smile is mirrored in the fountains,
For Lula, sweet Lula, is gone.
Day is bereft of its pleasures,
Night of its beautiful dreams,
While the dirge of well remembered measures
Is murmered in the ripple of the streams.

CHORUS.

When I view the chill-blighted bowers
And roam o'er the snow-cover'd plain,
How I long for spring's budding flowers
To welcome her sweet smiles again.
Why does the earth seem forsaken?
Time will this sadness remove:
At her voice the meadows will awaken
To verdure, sweet melody and love.

CHORUS.

A MODERN DICTIONARY.

Author—A dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin.

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Critic—A large dog, that goes unchained and barks at everything he does not understand.

Cigar—A slender, yellow, speckled tube, formed of the leaves of a wonderful plant, discovered by Raleigh. When women turn false and men selfish—when your creditor duns you like a fiend, and your debtor takes the Act—when the future looks dark and the present dreary—by the fragrance of this little instrument, extracted by means of fire, you are for a brief period rendered insensible to every sorrow, and lulled into dreams more entertaining than those of sleep.

Distant Relations—People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich and to insult you if you are poor.

Doctor—A man who kills you to day to keep you from dying to-morrow.

Death—An ill-bred fellow, who visits people at all seasons and insists upon their immediate returning his call.

Editor—A poor wretch, who every day empties his brains in order to fil his stomach.

Friend—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Heart—A rare article; sometimes found in a human being. It is soon destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Housewifery—An ancient art; said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives, now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the lower orders.

Honor—Shooting a friend whom you love through the head, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise.

Jail—The penalty of misfortune, and the reward of virtue.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at the bar.

Laughter—An agreeable and contagious convulsion of the human countenance, on receiving a tailor's bill or being asked to return an umbrella.

Lunatic Asylum—A hospital, where detected lunatics are sent by those who have had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmity.

Marriage—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanting regions and returns to earth.

Opera—A species of dramatic entertainment to which the audience bring apples and oranges.

Public Abuse—The mud with which every traveler is spattered on his road to distinction.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Satirical Poems—Harmless impertinence in verse.

Tragedian—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much a night.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. A vulgar word. It creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

Wedded Bliss—A term used by Milton.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of man.

Young Attorney—A useless member of society who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

"Let Her Go."—"I was," said the reverned gentleman, "attending divine service in Norfolk several years ago, during a season of some excitement." While the officiating clergyman was in the midst of a most interesting disousion, an old lady among the congregation arose clapped her hands, and exclaimed, "Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I would fly off to glory." The worthy gentleman thus interrupted, immediately replied, "Good Lord, stick it in and let her go, she's but a trouble here." This quieted the old lady.

An ingenious attorney, who always made it a point to get the case, was applied to by a man who had stolen some pork, to defend him.—Accordingly in his usual inventive way, he ruined the principal evidence on which the plaintiff relied, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. After the verdict was declared, as the follow was leaving the court house, he whispered to his attorney thus: "Squire, what shall I do with the pork, for I have got it yet?" "Eat it," replied the lawyer, "for the jury say you did not steal it."

He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbor's company.

Friends and photographs never flatter.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Machine is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management never gets out of order.

The Grover & Baker Machine Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches and Fastens its own Seams, thereby saving time and thread.

The Grover & Baker Machine Sews equally well on all Fabricks, from the finest Swiss Muslin, to the heaviest cloth or leather.

The Grover & Baker Machine sews from original Spools without rewinding, and forms a seam unsurpassed for beauty, elasticity and strength.

The Grover & Baker Stitch is the Double Lock Stitch which forms a seam that will not rip even if every fourth stitch is cut. It is the only stitch that survives the washing tub on bias seams.

Read the following Testimony.

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts every body into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four year's trial have no fault to find.—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machine," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

Rev'nds W. P. Strickland, New York; E. P. Rodgers, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; W B Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; John Cross, Baltimore, Md.; John M'Cron, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; W A Crooker, Norfolk, Va.; John Paris, Norfolk, Va.; C Hankel, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; C A Loyal, Charleston, S. C.; B B Boss, Mobile, Ala.; A A Porter, Selma, Ala.; W D Wilson, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; W H Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; I Turnbull Backus, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; B W Chidlaw, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio; W Perkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; I I McElhenny, D. D., Cambier, Ohio; Enstein Morbough, Cambridge City, Ind.; Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Conn.; Osmond C Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Concord, N. H.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton,

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

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